The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Sequestration of the Estates of the Lafourche District.

A Commission Appointed to Manage the Property.

Members of Congress to be Elected from the First and Second Districts of the State.

A Law of Household Exemption Established.

Curious Developments Regarding the Money Seized at the French Consul's.

The Money Gone to Havana to Pay for Cloth for the Rebel Government.

National Prisoners Shot by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862.

Your elaborate leader, containing a most thorough epitome of Gen. BUTLER's administration of his military department, was published here by the local papers, and read by the citizens with lively pleasure. It was a proper compliment and an evidence of just appreciation of the mental labor and herculean industry of Gen. BUTLER. There cannot be a doubt but that when the history of this rebellion is written, the taking [of New-Orleans and its subsequent history under Gen. BUTLER's military and civil administration will prove one of the most remarkable and most brilliant episodes.

The news from the local seat of war, the Lafourche country, is, that the tradesmen and small property holders are returning to Thibaudaux and the surrounding neighborhoods, all anxious that the National Government will be sustained and that they can come forward and take the oath of allegiance, and again begin life and the former prosperity under the old flag. The planters, with few exceptions, have abandoned their homes, and have gone into the pleasant regions of "secessia," leaving their property and "chattels" behind—the first to be confiscated and sold for the benefit of loyal creditors, the latter "real estate" to take the legs of the morning and run away. The history of the past few days can best be given by a simple recapitulation of the several "orders" which have been issued by the active Commanding-General of this Department.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY RECENTLY RECOVERED.

The first one relates to the future government of the recently possessed country of the Lafourche; the wisdom of the measures proposed must meet with the cordial indorsement of all citizens who desire to "crush" out this rebellion. I should add that the Commission is composed of gentlemen alike distinguished for their intelligence and probity. Probably, there is not a man in the Union better fitted by nature, disposition, and education for the responsible office imposed upon him than Major J. M. BELL. But to the orders, letting them speak for themselves.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 91.—The Commanding-General being informed, and believing, that the District west of the Mississippi River, lately taken possession of by the United States troops, is most largely occupied by persons disloyal to the United States, and whose property has become liable to confiscation under the Acts of Congress and the Proclamation of the President, and that sales and transfers of said property are being made for the purpose of depriving the Government of the same, has determined, in order to secure the rights of all persons, as well as those of the Government, and for the purpose of enabling the crops now growing to be taken care of and secured, and the unemployed laborers to be set at work, and provision made for payment for their labor—

To order, as follows:

I. That all the property within the District to be known as the "District of Lafourche," be and hereby is sequestered, and all sales or transfers thereof are forbidden, and will be held invalid.

II. The District of Lafourche will comprise all the territory in the State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, except the Parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson.

III. That Maj. JOSEPH M. BELL, Provost Judge, President, Lieut.-Col. J. B. KINSMAN, A. D. C., Capt. FULLAM, (Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers,) Provost Marshal of the District, be a Commission to take possession of the property in said District, to make an accurate inventory of the same, and to gather up and collect all such personal property, and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property, and bring the same to New-Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, and after deducting the necessary expenses of care, collection and transportation, to hold the proceeds thereof subject to the just claims of loyal citizens and those neutral foreigners who, in good faith, shall appear to be the owners of the same.

IV. Every loyal citizen or neutral foreigner who shall be found in actual possession and ownership of any property in said district not having acquired the same by any title since the 18th day of September last, may have his property returned or delivered to him without sale, upon establishing his condition to the judgment of the Commission.

V. All sales made by any person not a loyal citizen or foreign neutral, since the 16th day of September, shall be held void, and all sales whatever, made with the intent to deprive the Government of its rights of confiscation, will be held void, at what time soever made.

VI. The Commission is authorized to employ in working the plantation of any person who has remained quietly at his home, whether he be loyal or disloyal, the negroes who may be found in said District, or who have or may hereafter claim the protection of the United States, upon the terms set forth in a memorandum of a contract heretofore offered to the planters of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, or white labor may be employed at the election of the Commission.

VII. The Commissioners will cause to be purchased such supplies as may be necessary, and convey them to such convenient depôts as to supply the planters in the making of the crop; which supplies will be charged against the crop manufactured and, shall constitute a lien thereon.

VIII. The Commissioners are authorized to work for the account of the United States such plantations as are deserted by their owners, or are held by disloyal owners, as may seem to them expedient, for the purpose of saving the crops.

IX. Any persons who have not been actually in arms against the United States since the occupation of New-Orleans by its forces, and who shall remain peaceably upon their plantations, affording no aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and who shall return to their allegiance, and who shall, by all reasonable methods, aid the United States when called upon, may be empowered by the Commission to work their own plantations, to make their own crop, and to retain possession of their own property, except such as is necessary for the military uses of the United States. And to all such persons the Commission are authorized to furnish means of transportation for their crops and supplies, at just and equitable prices.

X. The Commissaries are empowered and authorized to hear, determine, and definitely report upon all questions of the loyalty, disloyalty or neutrality of the various claimants of property within said District; and, further, to report such persons as in their judgment ought to be recommended by the Commanding General to the President for amnesty and pardon, so that they may have their property returned; to the end that all persons that are loyal may suffer as little injury as possible, and that all persons who have been heretofore disloyal may have an opportunity now to prove their loyalty and to return to their allegiance, and to save their property from confiscation, if such shall be the determination of the Government of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

INTEMPERANCE TO BE SUPPRESSED.

Gen. BUTLER having ddisposed of a matter that will possibly put some millions of dollars in the hands of honest loyal citizens, next turns his attention to the cause of intemperance, and at one magnificent blow strikes at the root, as follows:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 6, 1862.

By direction of the Commanding General, notice is hereby given to all proprietors, within this Department, of distilleries and establishments where spirituous or intoxicating liquors are either manufactured or rectified, and breweries where strong beer is made, that they must cease manufacturing, and close their places of business on Saturday, 8th inst.

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal-General Louisiana.

Having dealt with the sinning civilians, he next takes up the subject as it relates to his soldiers, and properly disposes of the matter thus:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 93.—I. Any commissioned officer who is found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking place, or other public house, within this Department, will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service.

II. All police officers are ordered to report, in writing, to these headquarters, all instances of the violation of this order which may come under their notice. By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

SCHOOLING THE LOCAL PRESS.

The local Press next comes in for some instructions. For the last month the conductors of the covertly secession sheets have gradually encroached upon the liberty allowed them, and taking advantage of it, have managed to get in many articles which have no other effect than to keep the community uneasy and retard the growth of a healthy and truthful public sentiment. Gen. BUTLER, to accommodate these papers, in a spirit of good nature, has allowed them from time to time to send to him their pestilent news "received from Southern papers," and he has spent his over-occupied time in looking over the items and marking such as he deemed fit proper to publish. This "nuisance" was so frequently repeated that he at last repeated his general instructions that no treasonable matter should appear, signifying at the same time that he would not be bored by this annoying personal supervision, and stating that they (the editors) were intelligent enough to draw an intelligent conclusion as to what his order meant. Not to be headed off, these papers commenced a new dodge, and began to quote "treason," which they credited to Northern sheets. The General again called them to task, and informed these industrious gentlemen, that treason in the New-York papers was just as offensive to him as treason in the Richmond papers. But it would seem that so ingrained is the spirit of hatred to our institutions that it would crop out, as the result is shown in the first victim, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 14, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 513.—The *Daily Advocate*, having, after warning, published the following article:

THE BALLOT-BOX.

This palladium of our liberties, this charter of our rights, this emblem of Democracy, has been speaking in a voice of thunder—as we knew it would, if the people could be aroused from its slumber. It has been our unceasing endeavor to awake them throughout the nation.

We were the first to tell our readers of its success in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and now we have gratifying reports from Illinois, New-Jersey and New-York. If these reports be confirmed, an armistice will soon follow. Negotiations once commenced, there will not be any more fighting. Whether an armistice results from the Democratic success, or from foreign intervention, we shall hail it as a peace measure to be welcomed by all parties.

The publication of that journal will be discontinued from this date.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

NO SLAVES OF REBELS TO BE ARRESTED.

In the meantime, the General noted, per advertisements in the papers, that our city prisons were filling up with what were termed runaway negroes, who were held "until applied for by their masters." This wrong was redressed in a few lines:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 88.—I. No person will be arrested as a slave, by any policeman or other person, and put in confinement for safe keeping, unless the person arresting knows that such person is owned by a loyal citizen of the United States.

II. The Inspector and Superintendent of Prisons is authorized to discharge from confinement all slaves not known to be the slaves of loyal owners.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General.

RELIEF OF THE POOR WHITES.

The monstrous legislation of this city—the fruits of rebellion and the oppression naturally growing out of the management of a servile population—among other things decreed that no white man should be a hand on a steamboat, and that no white man should work on the levee—this legislation has created on the statute books here laws regarding the collection of rents, which are more atrocious in their oppression of the poor than I deemed it possible to devise. I could give you columns of incidents, showing with what tiger-like ferocity landlords and landlords' agents pursue their tenants, the veriest slave-driver having no more power over the property of his victim than does the unfortunate tenant in this city. So great had become the evil that it was finally a matter of necessity that it should be arrested, which has been done by the following humane proclamation.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 15.—In view of the present distressed condition of many tenants and debtors, household furniture not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, is hereby exempted from any liability to be taken on writs of provisional seizure until further orders.

When the furniture of the debtor is claimed by the creditor to exceed that amount in value, the Judge in whose court the case may be pending, may appoint one appraiser, who shall set off to the debtor such furniture as the debtor may select, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value, and the excess only shall be liable to seizure.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY,
Military Governor of Louisiana.
JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. General.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON'S VISIT—STRANGE DEVELOPMENTS.

In one of my recently written letters, I endeavored to give you some slight idea of the external history of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON's visit to this city. The *internal* consequences are beginning to develop themselves. Among the seizures of specie made by Gen. BUTLER was a large amount of specie claimed by French citizens, and of course was taken possession of by Gen. BUTLER under protest for the French Consul. This case was one eventually referred to the astute, Union-loving Commissioner, and he *advised the Government to pay back the money to the French Consul.* It now appears that developing history justifies the action and the sagacity of the Commanding General, for it now appears that this was money belonging to New-Orleans citizens, and was taken in charge by the French Consul to pay for cloth now in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used by the Confederate Government. The money ($465,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars, released by Mr. JOHNSON's recommendation, *was actually sent from this city to Havana within the last forty days,* on board of the Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay,* and that the money was borrowed from the Bank of New-Orleans by J. D. B. DE BOW, agent for the Richmond Government, as will appear from the following correspondence:

NEW-ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.

The undersigned having been requested to furnish the Quartermaster of this post with the means of settling ED. GAUTHERIN's bill for army supplies, amounting to $465,000 (four hundred and five thousand dollars,) desires to borrow that amount from the Bank of New-Orleans, in coin, without interest, on the credit of the Confederate States, and makes this application for the same.

J. D. B. DE BOW, Agent Produce Loan.

BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, April 14, 1862.

J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., Agent Produce Loan:

SIR: This Bank has received your application for a loan of ($465,000) four hundred and five thousand dollars in coin to the Confederate States Government, for the purpose of paying the bill of E. GAUTHERIN & Co., for army clothing, and hereby accede to your proposition. Respectfully yours,

M. BELLY, Cashier.

The French Consul, you will remember, was one of the active Agents and friends of Mr. JOHNSON, while he was here, interfering with Gen. BUTLER's Department, and, as will now be seen, innocently we trust, playing into the hands of the Secessionists. The said French Consul, finally fearing lest he should be discovered in his dishonest interference, and thereby implicate his Government, withdrew the original receipts given, and substituted other names, French subjects here, Messrs. E. GAUTHERIN & Co., and two gentlemen of the name of LE MOSE, one of whom, by the order of Gen. BUTLER, is at Fort Jackson, the other at Fort Pickens. DAVIS, the President of the Bank, and HOWELL, the Bank Director, are now in prison, awaiting a trial for their crimes.

The present Board of Directors, all of whom are believed to be innocent of any complicity in the transaction, and not one of whom even suspected its nature, until informed of it by Gen. BUTLER! The Bank, from a temporary suspension, has again resumed its business.

Thus the world will now understand what Gen. BUTLER probably knew all the while, that the astute JOHNSON has been completely humbugged and deceived, and the citizens of the United States Government, by his unhappy interference with things he could not understand, have been robbed of nearly a half million dollars for the benefit of the Government at Richmond.

At this unhappy time, the country has lost this large amount of specie, which the bank of New-Orleans originally loaned to the Confederate Government *without interest,* which should have been kept to redeem the notes and liabilities of its own note-holders—or loaned this money on a *myth,* the cotton to be raised by the cotton planters under the Confederate Government. I am anxious to hear what will be the defence of Mr. JOHNSON. That he was under evil influences here was as patent at the time of his visit as it is now. Will not this be a lesson to let alone Generals commanding in the field, and doing it successfully too, and of all men, why should Gen. BUTLER have been saddled with a visit from REVERDY JOHNSON? Gen. BUTLER has now, I am happy to say, taken the bank in his own hands, and he will not only stop future abuses, but see that justice is done to the stock and innocent bill-holders.

A UNION TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

To-night we shall have one of the grandest Union torch-light processions ever got up in this city, always so famous for attractive pageants. The following "order" will give a suggestive idea:

SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 15, 1862.

The St. Charles Theatre will be opened on Saturday evening, Nov. 15, at 5½ o'clock. The meeting will be called to order precisely at 6 o'clock. The different delegations will enter the building as they arrive at the theatre. The torch-light procession will take place after the orations have been delivered. The different Associations will then form on Canal-street, in accordance with programme to be published—head of Camp. It will march down Royal to St. Peter-street, down St. Peter to Chartres, up Chartres to Canal, up Camp and Prytania streets to Felicity Road, thence to Magazine-street, where the up-town delegations, if they desire to do so, will leave the procession; thence down Magazine-street to Julia, past Gen. BUTLER's Headquarters, thence to Canal-street and be dismissed.

Hon. J. AD. ROBIEN to preside at the meeting, assisted by fifty Vice-Presidents.

Orators, Hon. THOS. J. DURANT and Col. H. C. DEMING, U. S. V., and Acting Mayor of New-Orleans.

Private and stage boxes appropriated to Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, Gen. SHEPLEY and Staff, Military Commission, Admiral FARRAGUT and suite, and other Federal officers attached to the army and navy.

The seats appropriated to the ladies will be exclusively occupied by them, and positively no more than four hundred "admissions" will be distributed.

The Assistant Marshals will report at 1 o'clock today at the Lyceum Hall for instruction. Each Marshal will provide his own saddle and bridle; the horses will be furnished the Assistant Marshals by the Committee of Arrangements.

The Executive Committee, and all persons *officially* interested in the success of the celebration, will meet at the Lyceum to-day, at 4 o'clock punctually.

Col. T. B. THORPE, Grand Marshal.

A CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The political world here was this morning agitated. It seems we are to have a Congressional Delegation at Washington. If good and judicious men are elected it will be a good thing for the country, if otherwise it is a pity that the election has been ordered. The proclamation has an especial interest:

A PROCLAMATION.

By Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, The State of Louisiana is now and has been without any Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America; and whereas a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts in this State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of securing to the loyal electors in the Parishes composing these two Congressional Districts, their appropriate and lawful representation in the House of Representatives of the United States of America, and of enabling them to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State, or part of a State, who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State have participated—have seen fit to issue this, my proclamation, appointing an election to be held on Wednesday, the third day of December next, to fill said vacancies in the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, in the following Districts, namely:

The First Congressional District, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans heretofore known as Municipality number One and Municipality number Three, and now designated as Districts numbered Two and Three, and Suburb Treme, that portion of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi, and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

The Second Congressional District in the State of Louisiana, composed of that part of the City of New-Orleans above Canal-street, known as the First District, and District number Four, formerly of the City of Lafayette, and of the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and St. Martin.

Writs of elections will be issued, as required, and the election held at the places designated by law.

The proceedings will be conducted, and returns thereof made, in accordance with law.

No person will be considered as an elector qualified to vote, who, in addition to the other qualifications of an elector, does not exhibit to the Register of Voters, if his residence be in the City of New-Orleans, or to the Commissioners of Election, if his residence be in any other place in said districts, the evidence of his having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, at the City of New-Orleans, this fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1862, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-seventh. GEO. F. SHEPLEY.
Military Governor of Louisiana.

By the Governor.
JAMES F. MILLER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS.

We learn from one of the non-commissioned officers of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, the following interesting particulars of the capture, treatment, etc., by the Confederates, of a portion of three companies of that regiment:

A part of three companies, E, G and H, were on detached duty at Bayou des Allemands, on the 4th of September last, when they were surprised and made prisoners by a party of 1,200 or 1,300 Confederates, consisting of the Terrebonne infantry and a company of mounted Texan rangers, commanded by Maj. MCWATERS. They were marched on the same day to Raceland, and searched, their arms, accoutrements, etc., taken from them, and from thence to Lafourche, where rations were given out at 3 P. M., after which they were taken to Thibodauxville, having performed a march of about twenty-five miles since their capture. At the latter place they were confined in the Court-house all night, and sent the next day to the Terrebonne Station, a distance of three miles, where they took the cars for Berwick's Bay. Seven of their number, however, were placed under extra guard at Thibodauxville, and sent back to Bayou des Allemands, where they were ordered to be shot, on the ground that they had been enlisted at New-Orleans. The names of these unfortunate seven men were: John and Michael Lacildai, Michael Musbili, —— Paul, —— Hearse, —— Barnet and —— Baker.

On arriving at Berwick's Bay, the prisoners were put on a boat and taken to New-Iberia, and from thence marched a distance of seven miles, to a point known as Camp Pratt, where they remained seven weeks. After this they were placed on board the little steamer *Cricket,* taken up the Teche and down to the mouth of the Red River, where they were placed on board the steamer *Louis d'Or,* and taken to Vicksburgh. It took six days to make the trip.

As soon as they arrived at Vicksburgh, the commissioned officers were paroled, with the privilege of walking up and down one street, a short distance—say thirty or forty yards, and all the non-commissioned officers and privates were lodged in jail. Rations of corn bread, badly baked, were given them twice a day, and beef of a poor quality once.

They were generally treated courteously by the officers placed over them, but they complain of the hard fare they were forced to put up with.

Those men who were formerly Confederate soldiers at Fort Jackson were detained at Vicksburgh. Their names are THOMAS GRAHAM, DENNIS CAIN and WM. BROWN.

Sergeant CHARLES MILLS and private EDWIN SPEARS, both of Royalton, Vt., were drawn out by lot and detained also. We are not informed as to the reason of the detention of the latter two men.

Four men died during the time of captivity, viz.: DAVID E. FRENCH, —— BAKER and EPHRAIM WEBSTER—the latter at Port Hudson, on the flag-of-truce boat that was bringing them to the city.

Out of the one hundred and forty men taken, one hundred and twenty-four reached this city on Thursday night, on the steamer *Louis d'Or*—seven having been shot, four died and five detained.—*New-Orleans Delta, Nov.* 15.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

SECRETARY CHASE'S TREASURY REPORT.

Owing to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet received from the War Department the necessary estimates on which to base his recommendations to Congress, he will not be able to present his annual report to that body at the commencement of the session. Several journals having published statements, professing to foreshadow the Secretary's financial policy for the future, it may be well to say that all such assertions are unauthorized, no indication of his views having been made for publication; neither have his opinions in regard to our financial policy undergone any change during the past year, as some have declared, and those interested in knowing them can rely more on his last report than upon any cotemporaneous speculations.

GEN. M'DOWELL'S CASE.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. MCDOWELL, met this morning at 11 o'clock, and after a secret session of two hours, threw open the doors to the public. The only conclusion reached was that Gen. MCDOWELL should prepare a chronological statement of the events involving the supposed charged against him, and a list of witnesses to be called, after which the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

PRISONERS OF STATE RELEASED.

Thirteen prisoners of State were to-day released from the Old Capital Prison, by order of Gen. MARTINDALE, Acting Military Governor of the District.

THE CONDEMNED INDIANS.

Senator WILKINSON, of Minnesota, arrived here today, and had an important interview with the President and Commissioner DOLE, in relation to the condemned Indians in that State. No conclusion was arrived at.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S WIFE.

Mrs. Gen. BURNSIDE arrived here this evening, *en route* for headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

TRIAL OF STAFFORD'S PROJECTILE.

A test of this projectile was had on Monday at the Navy-yard here, which resulted in what has never before been accomplished by any shot in this country or Europe. The particulars we are not at liberty to give. It will be sufficient for the public to know that the success has been far greater than that which was produced at West Point a few weeks since, the target from which experiment may be seen in front of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street, and that a target composed of twenty-one inches of oak and seven inches of iron was completely riddled. This experiment is believed to have demonstrated our ability easily to take care of all the English and rebel iron-clads afloat, and to put an early period to the piratical operations of SEMMES and his fellows.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that an incorporated Bank does not require a broker's license, simply because it sells to its customers its checks for a surplus of its funds accumulated in another Bank in another place, or in the same place.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided a person whose business is simply to collect dues for rent does not thereby become a commercial broker within the meaning of the Excise law.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a strict construction relative to stamp duties upon losses, &c., Schedule B, page 91, EL, will require that a stamp of the denomination of fifty cents be affixed to each lease or agreement to lease from month to month, no period of years being named, must be construed to mean and be regarded as a "lease for a period of time," &c., and therefore subject to the stamp duty imposed by law upon such instrument. Fifty cent lease stamps are now ready for delivery.

GOODS IN GEN. DIX'S DEPARTMENT.

All parties desiring to introduce goods of any description within the jurisdiction of Gen. DIX, must obtain from him a certificate that such articles are needed for military purposes, and request a clearance from the Treasury Department, which is granted on such application. Sutlers to the army within that jurisdiction are now waiting for the promulgation of regulations governing the transportation of their goods.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Assistant-Paymaster T. R. CURTIS has been ordered to the *Pawnee;* Acting-Assistant-Paymasters J. R. MEEKS and E. R. MONFATT have been ordered to the Mississippi Squadron; Acting-Assistant-Paymasters WM. K. SHERWOOD and OWEN F. BROWNING have been ordered to the Mortar Flotilla in the Western Gulf Squadron.

SICK AND WOUNDED NEW-YORK SOLDIERS—RELIEF ASKED FOR.

The New-York Soldiers' Relief Association, organized during the past Summer by members of Congress and other prominent citizens from New-York residing temporarily in Washington, is now greatly in need of money and supplies for the sick and wounded New-York soldiers now lying in our hospitals.

Apart from the labors of the Sanitary Commission, a great field of usefulness is open for State organizations, such as New-York and most of the other loyal States now have here in operation.

As the hospitals are now filled with suffering soldiers, at least one-fifth of whom enlisted from New-York, and as these may be soon replaced by others from the battle-field, it is suggested, by gentlemen warmly interested in their behalf, that town and county Auxiliary Associations be formed, to send forward at once, not only "substantial aid," but a goodly supply of those "little nameless comforts," which their sons would enjoy on a sick bed at home, but which no Government, however thoughtful, can be expected to provide.

ARMY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

Nothing of Importance from the Army of the Potomac.

A Battle Probable for the Possession of Fredericksburgh.

A Rebel Cavalry Raid Into Poolesville, Md.

Two Government Telegraph Operators Seized and Paroled.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—Evening.

A dispatch received to-night from the Army of the Potomac, says there is nothing of importance to communicate

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25—11 P. M.

Advices from the TIMES' special correspondent at Falmouth, dated this morning, show clearly that the rebels, instead of evacuating Fredericksburgh, are preparing vigorously to dispute the passage of our troops across the river. Instead of their garrison, contemptibly small a week ago, leaving the city, it has been reinforced by the Divisions under LONGSTREET and D. H. HILL, variously estimated at from 25,000 to 75,000 men, and formidable batteries have been planted for their protection. Without some brilliant stroke of strategy on our part, a severe engagement will be necessary before dislodging the enemy.

There is seemingly no room for reasonable doubt that JACKSON has abandoned Northern Virginia, having taken up his line of march for Richmond on Saturday morning, preceded by HAMPTON's Legion. He encamped the same night at Salem, and spent a portion of yesterday at Warrenton.

WHITE's Guerrillas, about three hundred men, were at Leesburgh on Sunday, and are left for marauding purposes.

THE RETREAT OF JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

We learn by special advices from the TIMES correspondents at Centreville, that the retirement of Gen. SIGEL towards Washington, and the concentration of his forces, was a strategical movement, made in view of designs on the part of JACKSON to cut off his divisions in detail, and by offensive demonstrations against Washington to execute a powerful diversion, intended to embarrass Gen. BURNSIDE's forward movement. SIGEL's plan was completely successful, and JACKSON, frustrated in his design, is now in full march for Richmond.

REPORTS FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

A special dispatch to the *American,* from Harper's Ferry, states that Gen. KELLY yesterday sent out scouts from New-Creek, who captured a rebel cavalry picket of twelve men, with horses and accoutrements, within four miles of Winchester. The prisoners say that JACKSON has started with his whole force for Richmond, by way of Front Royal, leaving only a regiment of cavalry at Winchester, instructed to follow in a few days.

The probability is that our forces will occupy Winchester in a few days, when the work of reconstructing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence and be completed in twenty days.

ANOTHER REBEL CAVALRY RAID.

OFFUT'S CROSS ROADS, MONTGOMERY, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

This morning at daylight a body of rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, entered Poolesville, seized Messrs. CHERRY and SANGRANEY, the Government telegraph operators stationed there, in bed, paroled them, and permitted them to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. This boldness of the rebels has caused much excitement in this neighborhood.

OPERATIONS AT AQUIA CREEK.

AQUIA CREEK, Friday, Nov. 21.

Some one writing from this place appears to censure the Railroad Department for neglect to make timely provision for the reconstruction of the wharves and buildings at this point, and the railroad to Fredericksburgh. The very reverse of all this is the fact, and the most extraordinary energy, activity and forethought have been exhibited.

We learn that the Fredericksburgh movement was only determined upon on Thursday, the 13th inst., on the occasion of the visit of Gen. HALLECK, MEIGS, and HAUPT to Gen. BURNSIDE, at Warrenton, and that the consent of the President was obtained on Saturday. On Sunday, Gen. HAUPT, in charge of the United States Military Railroads; Gen. WOODBURY, in command of the Engineer Brigade; and Gen. INGALLS, Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, took a small steamer, landed at Aquia Creek, made a careful examination of the locality before any troops had been landed, and without taking with them even an escort, and then and there determined on the plans to be adopted.

On Monday [of this week the first troops were landed, consisting of several companies of the Engineer Brigade. On Tuesday a large force of mechanics and laborers arrived, and also several rafts and barges of assorted lumber, that had been provided by Gen. HAUPT in anticipation of such a contingency, long before the change of base had been determined upon. On Wednesday the work of reconstruction was commenced, under the immediate supervision of WM. W. WRIGHT, Esq., Superintendent and Engineer of railroad transportation, and Capts. PITKINS and HALL, of the Quartermaster's department. So far from any neglect having been exhibited on the part of the railroad department, as has been charged, a considerable amount of the lumber provided for railroad construction was loaned to other parties who were without material to work upon.

With the first supply of lumber several small cars were sent to Aquia Creek, and on Thursday morning a party of track-layers and bridge-carpenters, with an escort of about 50 engineer soldiers, taking with them tents, rations, tools and materials, started over the road. It was necessary to proceed on foot, pushing the cars by hand. About a mile of track was found torn up, which the party relaid, then proceeded to Ackakeck Bridge, which was found to be so nearly destroyed that but little of the old material could be used. Without oxen, mules, horses, or any other facilities for procuring timber, logs were cut in the woods, dragged, carried and rolled by the men, and the bridge is this evening, (Friday,) ready for the track timbers; the Superintendent of Bridge Construction, E. C. SHERD, having just arrived on foot, with two or three little cars, to beg a few sticks from Mr. WRIGHT to finish off. Mr. SHERD reports also that a party is at work at Potomac Run bridge, but that the damage there is more serious than was previously represented. At the present time a great length of wharf has been reconstructed—possibly 800 feet—and to-morrow it is reported that the track will reach the extreme end, when engines and cars will be landed and transportation commenced as far as Potomac Run.

All this work has been done in less than three days, in the midst of a soaking rain all the time, and a fog so thick that boats could only run at intervals. The grounds about Aquia Creek present an expanse of liquid mud. Neither officers or men have any shelter except tents, and only an insufficient supply of them. A repair shop for cars and engines is being extemporized by erecting shafting for driving lathes and other tools with a portable engine, while as yet there is no roof or building over them. Never before, perhaps, since the war commenced, has so much been accomplished in so short a time, and under such unfavorable circumstances; and yet the parties who are doing the work are censured for neglect by some sapient correspondent.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

The Storm and the Campaign—Conversation Between the Pickets—The Rebels throwing up Batteries.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday Evening, Nov. 21, '62.

The effect of this storm upon the soldiers has been depressing, but what it will be upon the campaign yet remains to be seen. "You are just six weeks too late," remarked a loyal citizen to me last evening. "The six weeks which you idled away in Pleasant Valley should have been employed in getting down into the State, but now you will have to go into Winter quarters." I was compelled to admit the truth of the first part of the remark, but as for giving up the campaign on account of the bad roads, that I informed him was out of the question. The advance may be delayed for a few days, but he who bravely weathered the fierce storms of Hatteras, never once faltering when all around him were in despair, is not the man to halt and hesitate when once having set out for Richmond.

Affairs remain in *statu quo* along the river. Gen. PATRICK, who was in command of the place last Summer, crossed over to Fredericksburgh about 11 o'clock to-day, under a flag of truce. On going down to the river and making known his request for an interview, a boat containing an officer was sent over from the other side. On landing, Gen. FITZPATRICK greeted him cordially, after which they both reëntered the boat, and were taken across to the city—the boatman pulling it along by means of a ferry-rope which is stretched across the river. No sooner had they landed on the other side than a large assembly of people collected around the Yankee to learn his mission and inspect him generally. Gen. PATRICK handed to the officer a document, which, after reading, he handed to a courier, who rode rapidly away with it in the direction of the rebel camp. Though more than six hours have now elapsed since his departure, the General has not yet returned, and a feeling of anxiety is being awakened for his safety. I apprehend no danger to his person, however. He is doubtless waiting while the rebels communicate with the authorities at Richmond, and thereby gain time.

A negro, just escaped from the other side, reports that JACKSON has reached there with forty thousand men. Though I do not credit this statement, the appearance of the enemy's camp-fires indicate that reinforcements to a considerable number have arrived. More guns have also been got into position. It has been ascertained at headquarters that nineteen are so mounted as to bear upon the river.

Their picket force along the banks of the river has been considerably increased to-day. Companies I and G, Second Delaware, are stationed on this side of the river, near the Ficklin Bridge, while Company B, Ninth New-Hampshire, Capt. S. J. ALEXANDER, are scattering along the shore in the direction of the Lacey estate. The conversation between the opposing pickets is still kept up, and though frequently taking on a profane tone, is both amusing and instructive, as showing the condition of the rebels. "You have lost your best man," shouted out one this forenoon; "BURNSIDE is played out; we don't care a d—n for him." A Ninth New-Hampshire boy inquired in return where they had stolen their blue overcoats. "We took them off the dead at Antietam, why didn't you take ours?" "Because they walked off so fast," was the reply. Another rebel wanted to know if we had any Bull Run boys with us. "Have you any South Mountain and Antietam boys with you," retorted one of our pickets. "It isn't Maryland any longer, is it?" cried out one of our boys. Not one who has conversed with our men but expressed himself tired of the war. This afternoon, as I rode for some distance along the ranks, and saw them shivering in the cold, with no fires and very light garments, I thought to myself, "they indeed have reason to be tired of the war." This morning, a woman using a secesh flag over her house, nearly opposite to where I am writing, our pickets cried out to her that they had "spotted" that building, and would be there before night. The Confederate rag, thereupon, immediately disappeared.

Gen. Patrick's Return.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1862.

Gen. PATRICK returned from Fredericksburgh at 7½ o'clock last evening. He carried orders demanding the surrender of the place, and ordering that no more supplies should be sent out of town. The Mayor of the town was willing to accede to the request, but the military authorities refused to listen to the demands. Gen. PATRICK was confined all day in the guard-house which he himself constructed last Summer.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MRS. BRINSMADE.

Continuation of the Trial of Superintendent Kennedy.

Evidence of Provost-Marshal Draper, and a File of Documents—Case Closed for the Prosecution.

OPENING OF EX-JUDGE DEAN FOR THE DEFENCE.

An Accumulation of Evidence that Provost-Marshal Baker was Responsible for the Arrest —He Invites a Lady to go Riding and then Fails to Keep his Appointment.

The trial of Police Superintendent KENNEDY was continued yesterday at Police headquarters. The first witness sworn was Provost-Marshal General SIMEON DRAPER, who testified as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MARSHAL DRAPER.

I found Mrs. Brinsmade at the Station-house on the afternoon of the 3d of November; about the 1st of November Mrs. Elliott called upon me and informed me that she had been at different places to ascertain in regard to Mrs. Brinsmade; she presented a letter from Dr. Tyng, as follows:

LETTER FROM DR. TYNG.

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY, Oct. 31, 1862.

SIMEON DRAPER.—My Dear Sir: Mrs. John H. Elliott, a communicant of St. George's Church, bears that the daughter of a friend of hers in New-Orleans has been confined at the Forty-seventh-street Station-house some three or four weeks, under the authority of the United States, and she is extremely anxious to see her, and asks my efforts to secure this purpose. Of course, I have no knowledge of the case, but Mrs. Elliot is a very highly valued friend of mine, and is entirely trustworthy. She has been for several years under my ministry. If it is possible for you to grant her request, I am sure you will do it. I am, with much regard, your friend and servant,

STEPHEN H. TYNG.

I addressed the following letter to Mr. Kennedy:

DRAPER TO KENNEDY.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

DEAR SIR: I am informed that Mrs. Brinsmade, late of New-Orleans, has been for upward of four weeks closely confined in the Forty-seventh Station-house. Will you please inform me for what cause and upon what authority she is detained, and oblige your obedient servant,

S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

The purport of Mr. Kennedy's answer to this letter was that she was arrested by order of the War Department; I then asked my associate in Washington, Mr. Andrews, to ascertain the facts for me, and he wrote me that he had learned at the War Department that she was not arrested by order of that Department, but by Mr. Kennedy; I then wrote to Mr. Kennedy for information in regard to the case as follows:

DRAPER TO KENNEDY AGAIN.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police:

DEAR SIR: I forwarded to Washington your note of Saturday, in reply to my inquiry about Mrs. Brinsmade. I have just received a telegram, of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. DRAPER: Baker did not arrest Mrs. B. Says she was arrested by Kennedy."

I will be much obliged if you will furnish me with some definite information in regard to this case.

Yours truly, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

I received the following letter from Mr. Kennedy:

KENNEDY TO DRAPER AGAIN.

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm. NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. Draper, Esq., P. M. General:

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of to-day, and only have to reply that Mrs. Brinsmade was arrested in the City of Washington by Officer Dugan, one of Col. Baker's officers, together with the ship surgeon who was so much in her company. The surgeon was placed in confinement in Washington, and afterwards released by Col. Baker, while Mrs. Brinsmade was sent to New-York in custody of Officer Bowles, who was then of my force, but is now attached to the force of Col. Baker in Washington. Bowles, on bringing her back, stated she was the personal friend of Col. Baker, and that he desired she would be kept from communicating with outside persons, &c; and that it was intended to send her back to New-Orleans. On a subsequent visit of Col. Baker to this city in an interview with me, he avowed having made the arrest. And to my request that I should be relieved from holding her, he replied that he would send a discharge after returning to Washington. He also informed me that the design of sending her to New-Orleans was relinquished. You will perceive that I am merely custodian, and at the present time do not know the precise cause of her being arrested at the time the arrest was made. I had reason to suspect her, and had placed an officer to look after her, with instructions to deliver the case over to the proper officer in Washington so soon as she reached there, which was done. She remains in my hands subject to the disposal of Col. Baker, or the War Department.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Supt.

On the same day I received the following telegram from Washington:

To S. DRAPER, Provost-Marshal, &c.: I did not arrest Mrs. Brinsmade. She was arrested by a detailed officer from New-York, acting under the orders of John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of Police.

L. C. BAKER, Provost-Marshal, War Department.

On the third of November I also received the following:

To SIMEON DRAPER, &c.: Mr. Baker has just shown me your telegram. He never arrested Mrs. Brinsmade or directed her arrest. Some New-York officer came here and illegally, and without authority, arrested her. She is believed to be held improperly, and certainly without any authority from this Department.

P. S. WATSON, Assistant Secretary of War.

I came here and saw Mr. Kennedy, and asked about the case; Mr. Kennedy repeated what he had said before, that she was arrested by order of the War Department; I told him I had information that the War Department considered that she was not arrested by its order; he showed me a copy of the letter addressed by Col. Baker to him, Oct. 15, as his authority for holding her.

Mr. Kennedy said he was ready to discharge Mrs. Brinsmade, on an order from the War Department; I showed him the documents, telegrams, &c., and the statements that the War Department did not recognize the commitment; he said he would release her if I desired it; I told him I thought that should be done, and he gave me the order, as follows:

THE ORDER OF RELEASE.

NOV. 3, 1862.

Capt. Slott, Twenty-second Precinct:

You will release Mrs. A. A. Brinsmade from custody forthwith, under the direction of the War Department.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Supt. Police.

I then proceeded to the Station-house, obtained the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, and took her to the Gramercy Park House, and have not seen her since; at my request, Mrs. Brinsmade and Dr. Phelps gave me a written statement of the case, which I have here. [These statements were not admitted as evidence.] Dr. Phelps was formerly in the Bellevue Hospital, and I knew him.

Cross Examined by Mr. Dean—I am Provost Marshal of the War Department; do not remember when I was appointed; about the 3d of September; have been acting as Marshal since; there is no place for the detention of United States prisoners in the City and County of New-York; it has been customary to confine United States prisoners in the city or county prisons; there is no law against it; I have arrested Philip Loewenthal for stealing bounty money, and Mr. Kennedy has kept him in custody since Nov. 1, at my written request. The following is the note:

THE ORDER IN THE LOEWENTHAL CASE.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent Police:

DEAR SIR: Please receive and detain in your custody Philip Loewenthal, arrested for stealing bounty money from soldiers. I have taken affidavit from the Adjutant of the Regiment, fully proving the charge, and will take measures to have him prosecuted and punished.

Yours truly, S. DRAPER, P. M. General.

Q.—This prisoner was taken on that order by Mr. Kennedy, and has been detained ever since at the Station-house? A.—Yes, Sir. He was examined before Justices Quackenbush and Kelly; I believe there is a military prison on Governor's Island; I do not know that that is in the City and county, although some of those gentlemen who have been voting here insist that it is. (Laughter.) I regarded a prisoner as the prisoner of the Judge-Advocate, and under the the order of the Judge-Advocate only could he be released; I should not think it right for the Police Superintendent to discharge a prisoner thus committed to his care; I should think it a breach of faith; I had no information of the case from Baker except through the telegrams; Baker has not written me to my knowledge; I have no information that Baker spoke of the case to Watson before the arrest or subsequent to it; I do not know that the War Department was ever informed of the case by Baker; Mr. Andrews did send me the following:

TELEGRAMS FROM ANDREWS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

S. DRAPER: Baker did not arrest. Mrs. B. says she was arrested by Kennedy. I write. J. D. A.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

S. DRAPER, Esq.: Neither the War Department nor Baker appear to know anything about Mrs. Brinsmade. J. D. A.

Q.—Did Kennedy, in any of the interviews with you, claim to hold Mrs. Brinsmade by virtue of any arrest that he had made, or that was made under his direction? A.—No, Sir, I do not know that he did.

Q.—Did he not insist that the responsibility for her arrest was in Washington? A.—He claimed that it was entirely by the War Department.

Question by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow—When a Provost-Marshal on duty arrests a person for disloyalty and commits him for safe keeping, is it not necessary that some order in writing should be given, as the authority of the Superintendent for holding the prisoner? A.—The Judge Advocate-General sends his order in writing; but in cases of apparent disloyalty the Provost-Marshal may be justified in taking the responsibility.

Q.—In this case it seems that Mrs. Brinsmade got into prison and remained there a great while, and it seems her commitment was a verbal one—the statements of Bowles as to what Baker told him. Is that usual, as you understand it, to commit on a verbal order? A.—I never knew such a case; it seems to me that, under certain circumstances, an officer will take a certain kind of responsibility, as, for instance, a thief might get away before he could get an order to arrest him.

Q.—(By Mr. Dean)—Was this prisoner of yours (Loewenthal) committed by any magistrate? A.—I do not think I am here for that particular business.

Some objection being made to this inquiry into the case of Loewenthal, Mr. Dean said he proposed to show that Loewenthal was committed at the request of Mr. Draper, and not by a magistrate until after a writ of *habeas* was obtained from the Supreme Court. He wished to show that there was no such thing as a commitment by a magistrate in the case of these arrests by order of the War Department.

Q.—Your request to Kennedy to hold Loewenthal was Mr. Kennedy's only order? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. DEAN'S OPENING FOR THE DEFENCE.

Ex-Judge Gilbert Dean opened the case for the defence in a brief, logical and unimpassioned, but searching argument, and brief analysis of the evidence; he claimed that Mr. Kennedy was unjustly made responsible for the system which as Provost-Marshal he was called upon to enforce; that Mr. Kennedy had only done his duty in ordering Mrs. Brinsmade watched and reported to the proper Department at Washington; that he had not ordered her arrest and was not responsible for it; that his commission as Provost-Marshal having been revoked he had no power to discharge her without an order from the War Department; that Col. Baker, the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, was alone responsible for the arrest; that Baker had frequently by letter and in conversation, by detailing Officer Dugan and Deputy Lawrence and by paying Bowles' bills, admitted that she was arrested by his order, was detained by his order, and would be discharged by his order; that Bowles had admitted that he made the arrest by order of Baker, and that by order of Baker she was kept in close custody; that the case was not made out on the part of the witness for the prosecution, but that Mr. Kennedy wished further to put in a complete and ample justification. Judge Dean made a searching analysis of the evidence, showing that Baker was not only contradicted by others, but that he contradicted himself, and that Mr. Kennedy's course from beginning to end was proof positive that he was not responsible for either the arrest or detention of Mrs. Brinsmade. He riddled plainly that he did not believe the testimony of Baker, if that the matter had ever been duly reported to the War Department. In conclusion, Mr. Dean made an earnest appeal to the Press that had so unjustly charged Mr. Kennedy with exceeding his duty, to weigh well the evidence and see whether it was *really* Kennedy or the War Department, or Provost-Marshal Baker who was responsible.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.

Dr. Phelps, who was present, identified a paper written by Bowles, in the office of the Old Capitol Prison at Washington, the morning after his arrest. The paper was a receipt for twelve dollars, signed by Bowles, "by order of Provost-Marshal Baker." The money belonged to Mrs. Brinsmade.

Officer Williams was sworn, and testified that when the steamer *Fulton* arrived here from New-Orleans, on the 15th of September, he went on board in his capacity as an officer, and was informed by Mr. Burt, that Mrs. Brinsmade was a passenger, and was probably a rebel spy, and had important papers; that she had probably given the papers to Dr. Phelps; that he had not better arrest her then, as he might not get the papers; when the carriage came, I stopped it, but afterwards Mrs. Brinsmade got in, and after doing some shopping on Broadway, went without molestation to the Everett House, which fact witness duly reported to his Sergeant.

To Mr. Bowen—Mr. Kennedy's manner was unusually good-natured that morning. [Laughter.] I saw nothing in his demeanor that Dr. Phelps could take offence at.

George Hopcroft, clerk to Superintendent Kennedy, testified to the incidents of Col. Baker's visit to Mr. Kennedy on the 15th of October. Mr. Kennedy asked Baker for an order for the release of Mrs. Brinsmade, saying "George, give this gentleman some paper;" Mr. Kennedy went out and Baker sat down and wrote a letter and gave it to witness to give to Mr. Kennedy, and then went out. Witness gave it to Mr. Kennedy, who upon reading it said, in a somewhat excited manner, "Good God, this is not what I wanted, I wanted an order for her release."

Capt. Slott, of the Twenty-second Precinct, under whose command Bowles was, testified to detailing Bowles to work up the case; to Bowles bringing Mrs Brinsmade to the Station-house, saying that it was Mr. Baker's order to bring her back to New-York; that he stopped at headquarters and was told to bring her up there; witness spoke to Mr. Kennedy about it and received orders to keep the lady there and take care of her; Bowles said he brought her by order of Baker; that Baker was coming on the next Sunday, and that it was Baker's order that she should be kept without communication with anybody; witness first saw Baker at the Superintendent's office on the 15th of October; Mr. Kennedy came out and left Baker there writing, and came out into Deputy Carpenter's room; witness spoke to the Superintendent about Mrs. Brinsmade, and Mr. Kennedy said: "There's Baker writing her release;" Mr. Kennedy then ordered witness to bring Mrs. Brinsmade down, but when witness got to the Station-house he found an order not to bring her down; Mr. Baker came about quarter past four, and had an interview with Mrs. Brinsmade; brought an order from Mr. Kennedy to see her; witness talked with Baker, and asked what he was going to do with the lady? Baker said: "I'll discharge her to-morrow at twelve o'clock;" he said her clothes and everything were in the next house, and she had better get ready to go.

Sergeant Potter, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified: That on the 27th of September he saw Mrs. Brinsmade and Bowles, who arrived at the Station-house at forty minutes past six o'clock; Bowles said that he brought the lady on from Washington at the order of Provost-Marshal Baker, and that she was to be allowed no intercourse with any one except at such time as they should hear further; witness also testified to the presence of Baker at the Station-house on the 15th of October; Baker was in with Mrs. Brinsmade fifteen or twenty minutes; after he came out Mrs. Brinsmade came out and said that she was to be liberated at nine or twelve o'clock the next day; that Baker had promised to liberate her if she would go to Philadelphia with him; that he was going to take her out riding that afternoon; she got ready and he did not come; she said that she did not wish to go with Baker to Philadelphia unless she was compelled to.

The further hearing of the case was postponed to Friday.

THE LATE ABORTION CASE.

Confession of Simms, the Alleged Accessory.

Coroner Ranney made an examination, yesterday afternoon, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, of Augustus L. Simms, the alleged confederate in the recent murder of Miss Clementina Anderson. The following is the substance of all that he is willing to reveal at present:

Augustus L. Simms, being duly sworn, doth depose and say; I live at No. 139 West Tenth-street; by occupation I am a sign-painter; I first became acquainted with the deceased about two years ago; I continued the acquaintance for about six months, calling at the house occasionally, with the knowledge of the parents; some little difficulty arose between me and the father at this time, and I discontinued my visits openly for about one year, evading him when he was at home, by request of the daughter: I visited the house more frequently, commencing last June, but still evaded the father for the above reason; this intercourse was continued till Friday, the 24th day of October last; my last visit was made in the evening; deceased first let me know of her pregnancy about the 6th or 7th of July last; at the same time she requested me to procure some pills for the purpose, as she alleged, to produce an abortion; I asked her what kind she wanted; she said there were three or four kinds of the stuff, that Hooper's pills were the best, as she had known of a married woman who had tried them; I got the pills as she requested; she took them, but they had no desirable result; she then said I must get something else, that her folks must not know it; I then asked Dr. Browne what his charges were, and he said he would take the case in hand and have her all right in two weeks at furthest, or perhaps sooner, for the sum of $50; the understanding was that he was to take her into his own house, and do all the nursing and have all the trouble; I then said: "I will see the lady and let you know in two or three days;" he said at this time that he had one patient at the house, and that he could not take this lady until the other one was gone, as he never had but one patient at a time. On account of the death of Mr. Anderson's son, nothing more was said by me to Dr. Browne on the subject, for about three or four weeks. On Saturday, the 25th of October, I made Dr. Browne a second visit; I told him I had called again concerning the lady that I had previously spoken to him about; he said he had forgotten what I said about it, and I replied as before; he then said that the price would be $75 instead of $50; that the last patient he had he got $100 for, and that she was only two weeks in the house; I then told him I could only give him the first sum named; to this he at last consented; I then said the lady would be there the same evening by 9 or 10 o'clock; I had made arrangements to meet the lady the evening before, at the foot of Warren-street, about the time the boat left for Newburgh; I met Clementina at about 5 o'clock, in Warren-street, near Broadway; she said she got there early, and had crossed the ferry a few times, and had walked up to meet me; I then told her it was rather early to go, and that we had better go to a hotel till dark; we went to the Girard House, where we remained from Saturday afternoon until Sunday evening, the 26th of October, at eight o'clock P. M.; we then took the cars and went to Dr. Browne's house, No. 82 Eighth-avenue; we arrived there about nine o'clock in the evening; we found the Doctor there; I went up stairs with Clementina and the Doctor; after showing us to the third floor the Doctor went down stairs and left us alone; I went down stairs after ten or fifteen minutes, and told the Doctor that I must see her at least once every day, or else she must be removed from there altogether; this was against his rules, and the Doctor refused, but finally he consented, unless the lady was so sick that she could not be seen; I then paid him $50 in pursuance of my agreement, and got his receipt for it. The receipt was here presented to the Coroner and read as follows:

Received of Mr. ——, the sum of $50, for board and treatment until well. (Signed) EDWARD M. BROWNE.

After getting the receipt, I went up stairs and helped the lady to bed, and waited a few moments, at her own request; she told me to tell the Doctor not to come up that evening, as she had retired; I then left, and went home; I called the next evening, about 7 o'clock, and saw the Doctor; he told me he had performed two operations, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon; he said they were very successful, and that she would be over her trouble the next day, but he said he could not tell the exact time; I went up stairs and found Clementina in great pain, and crying. I helped her to undress and go to bed; I asked her in regard to the Doctor, and she said he had performed two operations upon her; she said the operations were very painful; she showed me how the instruments had been used; when I went down stairs the Doctor told me to make arrangements to take her away on Friday or Saturday, without fail; I then left and went home; on the 28th, I called again and saw the Doctor; he then told me everything was all right; I saw deceased at this time; she seemed to be in good spirits; she told me the Doctor said he had never had any one get along so well; I sat there till about eleven o'clock that evening; she said she had seen the child; as I came down stairs the housekeeper remarked to me that Clementina was getting along very well; the next evening I called as usual and saw Dr. Browne; he then said his patient felt a little unwell, but that was always the case; the next day I went again at the usual time, and the Doctor would not let me see Clementina at first; he said she had a severe attack of puerperal fever, and that he had been up all night with her; at last he consented to let me see her for a few moments; she said she felt very sick indeed—sick all over; she acted as though she was cold, and said she had had chills and fever through the preceding night. Two days after, that is, on Friday, the 31st of October, I called again; I then saw the housekeeper; she told me that the Doctor was up stairs, and had left word that if I called to tell me I could not see the deceased; I called again the next evening, and then I was also told I could not see her; on Sunday, Nov. 2, I called, knocked at the door, and could not get in; the door was locked, and there was no light, either in the store or house; on Monday I called again, when I saw the Doctor, who told me that the danger was all over, and that I could see Clementina, and make arrangements to take her away on the following Friday or Saturday; on Tuesday I saw the deceased, and she told me she had been very ill with puerperal fever; on Friday, the 7th of November, I called, and was told that Miss Anderson did not wish to see me; on the following Monday I called, and was told that deceased had had a relapse, and that I could not see her; I told him I must see her, and he ordered me out of his store; about eight o'clock, on the following Tuesday evening, I went there again for the purpose of seeing her, when he again ordered me out; I called from time to time, until the 18th or 19th inst.; I was always put off either by the Doctor or his housekeeper, and could not see the deceased until the day she was taken away from Dr. Browne's; the Doctor told me that when I took Clementina away not to bring a carriage around there to his house; I got a carriage in front of the LaFarge House, for the sum of $1, and the driver of the hack drove to within a block of Dr. Browne's house; when I went into the Doctor's office, Clementina was all dressed with the exception of her overshoes, and ready for the journey home; Clementina was then sitting on a sofa; it was her wish that it should be stated that she came from Newburgh; I assisted her into the coach; it was understood that I was not to go home with her, and I was not to be seen in the affair at all; by Clementina's own request I was not to be seen for two or three days; I then went to the Central Hotel, opposite the Girard House, put up there for the night, and said there the next day, until evening, when I left for Albany.

The above is but an outline of the testimony given by Simms, yesterday and last evening, at the Ninth Precinct Station-house; but it is probable that it is as much as will interest the public. Much of it is entirely unfit for publication. At the conclusion of the examination Simms was committed as a witness in the forthcoming prosecution against Dr. Browne.

See that You are Registered.

To-day, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., the Board of Registrars of the several Districts, set for the purpose of revising and correcting the list of voters for the coming election. Urge upon *all voters*, the importance of having their names registered in time, in order to avoid delay in voting on the day of election. Let every one see himself, that his name is registered. Don't rely on the fact that he voted at the last State election, or that he is an old resident, for it may be that his name has been omitted in the new register—either *intentionally* or *unintentionally*. Such things have been done, and probably will be attempted again.

Board of Supervisors.

TAXATION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS—AN IMPORTANT VETO MESSAGE URGING WESTCHESTER COUNTY TO SETTLE UP HER HARLEM BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon—President PURDY in the Chair.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments transmitted to the Board an order upon them from the Supreme Court to reduce the tax on the bank assets so far as to exempt the United States Bonds held by them. The order is in pursuance of the recent decision of the Court, that these stocks are exempted from tax by law of Congress.

Mr. PURDY was not disposed to acquiesce in the decision of the Court, but was in favor of appealing the case.

Mr. BLUNT took the same view.

Mr. DAVIS was satisfied that the case had been most thoroughly tried by the ablest lawyers and justices in the country, and believed that the plain direction of Congress in the matter must be respected.

Mr. BLUNT thought the case was of such vast importance, that it should be tested to the fullest extent permissible to the country.

On motion of Mr. PURDY, the matter was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with power to appeal the case and employ additional counsel, and to confer with the Tax Commissioners and the Comptroller.

The following important veto Message and opinion of the Corporation Counsel were received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN. I return unapproved the accompanying resolution of your honorable body, ordering the payment of certain bills connected with the building of Harlem Bridge, amounting to $4,764 16.

Some of these bills are for the salaries of Commissioners, Engineers and assistants, Superintendent, Property-clerk, Draftsmen, &c., to the amount of $2,075, of which the sum of $574 is for the salary of the two Commissioners appointed by Westchester County.

It is to this last item that I more particularly object, although as to the whole amount of $4,764 16, and other bills that shall hereafter accrue for the construction of this bridge to the amount of at least $75,000, it would seem to me to be eminently proper to insist upon their payment by the County of Westchester.

The cost of building this very expensive bridge, which is for the benefit of Westchester County rather more than New-York, is to be borne by both counties in proportion to their respective territorial jurisdiction. That proportion, now in process of being exactly defined by the Surveyor's report in the hands of the Commissioners, will impose only about one quarter of the cost upon the County of Westchester. These considerations, with the additional one that, pending the determination of the proportions, Westchester County has been as much bound by the law to provide for the expenditure a. the County of New-York, suggest that it would have been just and fair for us to have insisted upon Westchester County providing for one-fourth, or at least one-fifth of the amount. She certainly should have paid her own Commissioners. Instead of this, however, New-York has paid the entire expenditure for the bridge, amounting thus far to $319,326 34, including even the salaries of the Westchester County Commissioners.

I would respectfully recommend, that on the determination of the exact proportion of the cost to be borne by the respective Counties, we refrain from paying further bills, until the County of Westchester shall have paid her proportion of the cost, by the payment of such bills, or by reimbursement to us of the amount paid over our proportion; and that hereafter, the expenditures for the construction of the bridge be provided for by us only to the extent of the proportion which it is proper we should pay.

I append a copy of the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, sent to me, in answer to inquiries which I made of him, in relation to the above subject.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

(COPY OF OPINION.)

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION, CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.

To the Mayor:

SIR: I have examined the law for rebuilding the Harlem Bridge, at the terminus of the Third-avenue, with reference to your inquiries. (2 Stat. 1857, p. 721; Stat. 1861, p. 663.) How much or what proportion of the whole expense must ultimately be paid by the County of New-York, and how much by the County of Westchester, depends on what portion of the bridge may be within the territorial jurisdiction of the counties respectively. But until the line of jurisdiction is ascertained, the obligation to pay current expenses is alike upon both counties. As to the salaries of the Commissioners, the statutes make no distinction with reference to the counties in which they respectively reside, but both counties are alike obliged to pay all the Commissioners. But as New-York has thus far paid all the expenses, it seems but reasonable that Westchester should now pay a part, and that part may well be the salaries of the two Commissioners who reside in that county. This is, however, a question of discretion, and the practice that has thus far obtained may still be followed, if the New-York authorities deem expedient.

Respectfully yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Messrs. PURDY and DAVIS stated that the boundary question was so nearly decided that it was supposed in a short time Westchester County would make a suitable appropriation towards the work of building the bridge, and they had hoped no adverse action by this County would be taken till Westchester County should again take the subject into consideration, especially as Mr. BRONSON had given the opinion that she would ultimately have to pay her quota of the expense.

The message was laid over under the rule.

The Board adjourned till 3½ P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Complimentary Resolutions to Major-Gen. Banks—Response of Gen. Banks.

The resolutions recently passed by the friends of Gen. BANKS and ordered to be engrossed, were duly presented to the General, in a formal manner, yesterday afternoon, by the Special Committee, Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Charles Gould, Esq., Moses Taylor, Esq., R. H. McCurdy, Esq., and Capt. C. H. Marshall.

Judge PEABODY made the presentation speech, as follows:

GENERAL: The Committee who have heretofore waited on you, have desired us to present to you these resolutions. We had desired, and the citizens of New-York had desired, to have made your acquaintance, and heard your views in public, but the necessities of the case prevented it. We, however, and they unite regrets that this could not have been so; but they believe that they will hear such a report from you as will prove a benefit to all parties. They believe you have before you a continuation of a career of brilliancy and usefulness; a future continuing undimmed and lustrous, with good works, for the benefit of our common land. They and we believe that you are about to depart on a successful mission, which will be of incalculable value in the putting down of this rebellion. But more than all, we hope again to greet you, on your return, and hear from you at length, when you can consistently respond to the wishes of our citizens, on the great questions of the day. We wish you all the success of which the future is capable, and present you this small token of esteem.

RESPONSE OF GEN. BANKS.

Gen. BANKS said:

I thank you, gentlemen, very cordially for the honor you have done me in this and previous visits. It would have given me great pleasure to have met the people of New-York in some public way. I look upon this City as able in a great degree to settle of herself the destinies of the world, and I should like to have known the men and women who control such power. The reason why I refused to accept your cordial and honored invitation to address them, was on account of my inability at that time to name a day or hour, that I could have depended upon at the time of the declination. But I hope hereafter to have the pleasure of meeting them. Whatever may be the fate in store for me, wherever my lot may be cast in the future, I shall remember the honor conferred upon me, in these resolutions, and they will be an incentive to me to ever do that which is for the good and glory of our common country. I therefore tender to you the heartfelt thanks of myself and wife for the courtesies extended us from time to time.

The Committee thereupon retired.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

ANTONIO O. BASTOR, a genteel Cuban mulatto, 33 years of age, was yesterday tried and convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison. It appeared from the testimony that prisoner met FERNANDO ESTRADA, a Broadway cigar dealer, in Broome-street, on the evening of the 17th of October last, and requested a little private conversation with him. The parties passed round the corner into Mott-street, when the prisoner drew a dagger and demanded Mr. ESTRADA'S money, at the same time telling him that he (the prisoner) had just killed a man. Mr. ESTRADA gave him what change he had, and also his gold watch and chain, after which the prisoner let him go. The proof was very positive as to the identity of the prisoner, and yet, when brought up for sentence, he protested his innocence in the strongest terms, and with apparent sincerity. The Court gave him the shortest term allowed by law, and told him that if he behaved himself while in prison, or if any fact should come to light showing his innocence, he would intercede for his pardon.

JOHN MELDRUM was tried for burglary and acquitted.

JOHN THOMPSON pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

ROBERT JONES pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and fined $50.

ROSANNA BRADY pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

The Murder at Staten Island.

The inquest at Port Richmond, Staten Island, on the murder of ALBANUS HARRISON, is yet in progress. From the testimony of Drs. EADIS and HARRISON, (the latter a brother of the victim,) it would seem that the murder was committed in doors, and the body left in the street afterward, as the underclothes were not at all wet, although a heavy rain fell during the night. From sickness in infancy the deceased was partially demented, and being incapable of following any kind of employment, he was supported by his relatives. His habits were irregular, but harmless. He frequented the liquor-saloons, and on the night of the murder visited two of the worst of the "lager-bier" saloons, which are resorted to by the abandoned of both sexes. Their vile character was never fully known till revealed by this inquest. The citizens are now highly incensed at finding that such places exist in the village, and threats are quite openly made of tearing down the buildings. JAMES MOORE, one of the parties under arrest on suspicion, is not an Irishman, as heretofore stated, but claims to be a native of Rochester.

Naval.

BRISK MOVEMENTS OF IRON-CLADS—THE PASSAIC OFF.

The iron-clad battery *Passaic* left the Delamater Iron Works early yesterday forenoon, and arrived at the Navy-yard soon after. She was then turned over to the Government to whom she belongs henceforward. Her ensign had been hoisted, and her commission filed before. She was manned, and took on board all the necessaries for active service, having been ordered to go to sea with dispatch. At 4 o'clock last evening everything was nearly ready, and it was thought she would sail. To-day, however, she will be certain to go. The new arrangement for firing the gun inside the turret is most satisfactorily finished. The destination of the vessel is not known. We printed a list of her officers some days since.

THE MONTAUK.

This vessel, sister-ship to the *Passaic*, was brought from Greenpoint yesterday to the foot of Thirteenth-street, the Delamater Iron Works having received orders to fit a firing apparatus for her similar to that on the *Passaic*. Every effort is making to complete her speedily, and she will be ready for sea this week and sent away. Her turret is on board, and her machinery works admirably. The armament is all right and fit for hostilities when the new invention is put up.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW SUPPLY SHIP.

The new supply ship *Blackstone*, which has just been chartered by the Government, sailed, yesterday, for Pensacola and Key-West. She had numerous officers for the South Atlantic fleet as passengers. This vessel gets $600 a day, the Government supplying the coals. She could get $800 a day from the War Department, her owners coaling. She stands offered to the Government for $125,000, but as she has been merely chartered till the *Massachusetts* is repaired, her purchase is doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The following is a brief synopsis of affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard:

The keel of the iron-clad vessel, *Tonawanda*, was partly laid yesterday, upon the stocks in the Navy-yard, below the lower ship-house. The timbers for her frame are all in the Yard, and are very heavy. She will be 1,564 tons burden, and will carry four heavy pieces of ordnance.

The United States steam-sloop *Pawnee* was taken upon the docks of the Navy-yard on Saturday. Her repairs will be extensive. The sides and coppering will require consiuerable work. The *Young Rover* is having her yards put in position, at the lower pier. The *Hendrick Hudson* and *Lodona* are being painted, and having the machinery adjusted. The side-wheel steamer *De Soto* was hauled to the main pier yesterday, alongside the *Juniata*. The planking is nearly completed upon the double-bowed steamer *Tacony*. The *Shenandoah* will be ready for launching in three weeks. The gunboat *Monongahela* is also well advanced. She can be got ready for sea in three weeks.

A NEW COMMANDANT OF LOCAL MARINES—THE FIRST TROOP FOR CALIFORNIA.

To-day the troops stationed at the headquarters of the marines, in this locality, will be turned over to a new Commandant. The present incumbent of the fort, Major ADDISON GARLAND, is detailed by orders from Washington, in order to take out to the Navy-yard of Mare Island, California, the first permanent troop of United States Marines ever quartered there. Major JACOB ZELLIN is to be the new Commandant of Marines at the New-York station. He was ordered here a few days since by Gen. HARRIS, and has reported. To-morrow, he officially assumes command of the garrison. Major ZELLIN is a native of Pennsylvania. He entered the service on the 1st of October, 1831, and has done more sea service than any other officer in the corps. He has been in charge of the marines at Philadelphia, and is the first Major on the Register. Major GARLAND is a Virginian, but was appointed from Missouri in 1834. He did ten years sea duty.

Capt. D. M. COHENS, the Executive officer of our local marines, is also going to California. Lieut. THOS. MCELRATH, son of the distinguished journalist, is ordered to sea.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

We have the following late news from our correspondent at Newport:

Since the arrival of the schoolship *John Adams* the studies of the Midshipmen have recommenced. At present the first, or highest class, consists of 71 members; advanced third class, 41; third class, 78; fourth class, 202. Total, 423.

The three highest classes are quartered on shore. The fourth class is quartered on board the frigates *Constitution* and *Santee*, which are comfortably fitted up for their accommodation, and which have their upper-deck batteries mounted for their instruction, including 11-inch and 100-pounder Parrot rifled guns.

The sloops-of-war *John Adams* and *Marion*, of the smallest class, are attached to the Academy for instruction. The middies are now going through the process of stripping and refitting—the former ship by degrees, even to hoisting out her foremast and bowsprit. By the time the cruising season arrives this will have been accomplished. The former ship is got under way by the middies on Saturdays, when the weather permits, and cruises in the bay or off the port.

The middies are divided into two ship's companies, and each one has his regular station on board one or the other of these ships, and they are most carefully instructed in all the practical duties of seamen.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 17th day of Nov. to the 24th day of Nov., 1862: Men, 67; Women, 74; Boys, 100; Girls, 72.... Total, 313. Adults, 141; Children, 172. Males, 167; Females, 146.

Colored Persons, 4.

DISEASES CLASSED.

Alcoholism	1	Premature birth	2
Bones, joints, &c	2	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	61
Brain and nerves	49	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	20
Generative organs	4	Unknown	0
Heart, and blood vessels	13	Urinary organs	1
Lungs, throat, &c	128	Violence, accidents, &c	16
Old age	2		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	10		
Total			313

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Nov. 25, 1861	397—Dec. 84
Week ending Nov. 17, 1862—	
From acute diseases	176
From chronic diseases	132
From external causes, &c	36—344
Week ending Nov. 24, 1862—	
From acute diseases	169
From chronic diseases	121
From external causes, &c	23—313
Increase this week	31

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Nov. 22, 1862:

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	40
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	85
Abatements of nuisances under notice	71
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	54
No. of loads of night-soil removed from the City limits	329
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits.	81
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits.	3
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits.	0
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits.	44
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	241
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,300

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE NORTH RIVER FERRIES.—The Jersey City Ferry Company gives gratifying evidence of public spirit, in furnishing fresh facilities to the traveling community. It recently established a new ferry, connecting with the foot of Desbrosses-street, thus enabling the railroad passengers to reach a point up town with the least possible delay. The new ferry, however, deduc

Also, that while the mortgage was owned by plaintiff's assignor, he, the assignor, agreed with one Alfred A. Arment, [illegible] of work and apply it on the mortgage, Arment being at that time the owner of the equity of redemption. Arment did the work, but, as alleged, it was never indorsed on the mortgage, nor was the contract for the work recorded, nor had the account ever been liquidated. Meanwhile the plaintiff took the assignment, after which the defendant, Latham, purchased the equity of redemption, and took an assignment of the claim from Arment for the work done under the contract. The mortgage becoming due the plaintiff brought this action to foreclose—after which the defendant tendered the account rejected, with the costs and the balance of the mortgage in money, to the plaintiff, who refused to receive it. This action was brought, and Latham insisted on the trial that the mortgage was discharged by the tender, and the plaintiff could only recover on his bond, against the maker, who was insolvent, as an authority on this point was cited Cortright *vs.* Cady, (21 N. Y. R. p. 343.)

On behalf of the plaintiff it was urged that inasmuch as he took the bond and mortgage without notice of the offset, it was no defence, and that consequently the tender was insufficient and the plaintiff was entitled to recover.

Judgment for the plaintiff, for $1,653 99, and for foreclosure and sale.

D. M. Porter for plaintiff; Messrs. A. Clark and Babcock for defendant Latham.

Verdict Against a Constable for a False Levy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Oswald Rehn vs. Thomas Mulligan.—This action was brought against the defendant, who is a constable, for an alleged wrongful taking of the plaintiff's effects in satisfaction for an execution issued against the property of the plaintiff's father.

It appeared on this trial that the horse had been conveyed to the plaintiff by a bill of sale, and that it was, at the time the levy was made, his property.

The defence was that the sale was fraudulent, and made for the purpose of putting the judgment debtor's property beyond the reach of execution.

The Jury, however, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the value of the horse.

A. H. Rearez for plaintiff; D. Levy for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Barnard.

Jarvis et al. vs. Gerardin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barnard.

Gleason vs. Clover et al.—Order reversed as to writ of *ne exeat*, and writ discharged; in other respects, order affirmed.

Bigney vs. Talmadge—Same vs. Same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs in each case. Opinion by Justice Clerke; Justice Ingraham dissenting.

Troost vs. The Same.—Same decision.

The People vs. Meuch.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered in the Sessions. Opinion by Ingraham.

Loomis vs. Noble.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Selius vs. Pruyn et al.—Order appealed from affirmed as to defendant Vance, and reversed as to defendant Pruyn, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Hanna vs. Dexter.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Henry vs. Wilkes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Shepard vs. Mali et al.—Judgment ordered for plaintiff on verdict, with costs. Opinion by Grover.

Ringel vs. Heubach et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Barnard.

Cumberland Coal and Iron Company vs. Hoffman Steam Coal Company et al.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, Leonard dissenting.

Sturdy et al vs. The Slater Bank.—Order appealed from; affirmed without costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Bartlett vs. Jessup et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Butler, Trustee, vs. Tomlinson etal.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

The Dutch Church vs. Brown.—Taxation affirmed.

Conklin vs. Wood.—Order reversed, with costs.

Seofield vs. Van Vaughn et al.—Order reversed, without costs. Opinion by Leonard.

The People ex rel. Elston vs. Robertson.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

The People ex rel. Russell vs. McCarthy.—Judgment for respondent.

The People vs. Mason.—Judgment affirmed.

The People vs. Hart.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Peckham.

The People vs. Alexander.—Proceedings limited to Sessions, and that Court advise to sentence the prisoner.

Imbart vs. Marshall.—Proceedings reversed, with costs.

Palmer vs. Wormburgh.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Wilcox vs. Holdrn.—Judgment affirmed.

The People ex rel. Bank of America vs. The Tax Commissioners.—Motion denied.

St. Amant vs. Bean.—Appealed. Dismissed with $10 costs.

Corn vs. Lee et al.; Lewis vs. Salman et al.—Orders affirmed with costs.

Wilkens vs. Rauth; Cramer vs. Barth.—Appeals dismissed.

Young vs. Starr; Same vs. Wurzbach.—Appeals dismissed.

Brewster vs. Hamilton.—Order reversed and judgment vacated; costs to abide event.

Hartshorn vs. Newman et al.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs, with leave to plaintiff to amend summons within twenty days, on payment of costs, and without prejudice to the order of arrest. Opinion by Ingraham.

Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Thorn.—Order affirmed, with modification, &c., and with $10 costs to be refunded.

In re Application of Ida J. Wiskeman.—Contract of sale authorized, and other questions reserved till the coming in of the report.

Beamish vs. Conant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Stoker vs. Coggswell.—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

The People ex rel. Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor vs. Kerr et al.; Dodd vs. Nicholas; Maullin et al. vs. Carpenter.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Thompson vs. Culver.—Order reversed and attachment discharged, with $10 costs. Opinion by Peckham.

Cunningham vs. Buckingham; Dodge vs. Fennin et al.; Browne vs. Taylor et al.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs.

In re Petition of Caroline McIlvaine.—Order affirmed. Opinion by Leonard.

Lawrence vs. Jones.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Peckham.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Kerr et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Leonard.

Bentley vs. Goodwin.—Ordrr affirmed with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham.

Ward vs. Jones et al.—Motion granted on terms.

Lumberg vs. Lumberg.—Judgment affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Daly vs. Westervelt.—Motion to change place of trial denied; $10 costs, to abide events.

Decker vs. Burger.—On plaintiff stipulating to admit the facts which he offers in his affidavit to admit, motion denied; if he does not so stipulate, motion granted. The order, with a copy of the stipulation to be given to be settled on one day's notice.

Bartlett vs. Chase.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, without prejudice to renew, on payment of said $10, and on further affidavits respecting the matters alleged in plaintiff's affidavit.

Beebe vs. Hatch.—Pleadings and referee's report must be furnished.

Corn Exchange Insurance Company vs. Chamberlain.—The second defence must be stricken out as frivolous, although the first defence would appear to have been put in, in bad faith, still I think it is sufficient to raise an issue as to what amount of interest is due cannot consequently be stricken out as frivolous.

Motion for judgment must be denied, without prejudice to plaintiff's moving either to have the first defence made more certain, or to have it stricken out as false. No costs.

Alexander vs. Bellom.—Motion granted, $10 costs to abide event.

Beach vs. Ernst.—Motion denied.

Van Houten vs. Higgins.—Motion granted.

Priestley vs. Koch.—Motion denied; $10 costs.

Peckin vs. Irvin, (two cases.)—Motion granted.

Maas vs. Schantz.—Motion denied.

Coit vs. Quin.—This order is unnecessary. Upon filing report, with a notice to the clerk to enter deficiency, he will do so.

Kroning vs. Kroning.—Divorce granted.

Morris vs. Way.—Retaxation ordered—plaintiff to produce on such retaxation proof as to the attendance of witnesses, items of searches, and the expenses paid for serving the ninety-seven witnesses, and by whom.

Bill vs. Murphy.—Motion granted.

In the Matter of the Petition of Anne Braime et al.—Order granted.

In matter of Petition of Geery et al. to vacate assessment.—Motion to take testimony granted.

Miller vs. Sommerkom.—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest granted, with $10 costs to abide event.

Before Justice Mullin.

Vosburgh vs. Huntington et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

De Sandan vs. Cunningham.—Motion granted. Mortgage to be deposited with the Clerk, and $7 costs to plaintiff, to abide event of the action.

Aspinwall, Sole Surviving Acting Executor, &c., vs. Lawrence, et al.—Answer adjudged frivolous. Motion granted, with $7 costs. An order of reference will be entered to ascertain and report the amount due, &c. Hon. Murray Hoffman, referee.

Kissam vs. Isaacs.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs—with liberty to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days if so advised, upon payment of costs.

Coster vs. Isaacs; The People ex rel. Lasala vs. Horn and Another.—The like judgment.

Fatman et al. vs. Horn; Ackerman vs. Dutton; Darling et al. vs. Leigh et al; Hemmes vs. Galley.—Motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Hill &c. vs. Garbureon (4 cases.)—Application to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

Mangum vs. Farrington.—Application to go to Court of Appeals granted.

Bostwick vs. [illegible]—Motion denied; application to go to the Court of Appeals denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 25, 1862.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104½	1000	Erie Railway		62
12,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₹ c. Notes	104⅝	300	do		61⅞
		300	do		s10 61⅝
1,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '60.	101⅞	900	do		61⅝
3,000 Ill. C. Bonds, '70.	102⅜	500	Erie Railway Pref.		91⅝
1,000 Ill. War Loan	103	100	do		91⅝
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	51⅜	100	do	b10	91⅜
15,000 do	52	100	do	b30	91⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J	72⅜	200	Harlem Railroad		22⅜
		500	do		22⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s	69¾	300	do		22⅜
4,000 Erie R. 1st M. B.	114⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref		52⅜
1,000 Erie R. 5th M. B.	100¾	100	do		52¼
1,000 Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. S. F. Bs	114¼	350	do		52¾
		800	do		53
5,000 Mich. S. 2d m	93	400	do	s60	53
6,000 Mich. S. sink. f.	103	100	do		53⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	107	600	do		53⅜
4,000 A. & T. H. Inc. bds.	57½	100	do	s80	53⅜
5,000 do	57⅜	100	Reading R'd	s10	77
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast. B.	62	400	do		77
1,000 do	61½	700	Mich. Cent. R.		88¾
3,000 do	61	100	do	b15	89¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg.	81	50	do		89⅜
14,600 Ch. & N. W. 2d m.	33¼	50	do	s30	89⅜
1,000 Clev & T. S. F.	103¾	300	do	b30	89⅜
6,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 3d m.	71½	100	do	s10	89⅜
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	72	25	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R.		40
5,000 B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	99¾	200	do	b30	40
30 Bank of New-York.	107½	100	do		39¾
62 Bank of Commerce.	98⅜	25	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30	83⅛
20 Hanover Bank	86	600	do		83¼
5 do	87	100	do	s30	83
10 Metropolitan Bank.	103⅜	150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.	s10	79
20 do	104	400	do		79
7 Imp. & Traders' B'k	102	350	do	b3	79⅛
40,000 American Gold	130	200	do	s30	79
10,000 do	b60. 130	750	Ill. Cen. Canc. B.	Sp.	64
10,000 do	129⅞	100	Cl. & Pitts. R.	s30	41
10,000 do	b10. 129⅞	1000	do		41⅜
10,000 do	s10. 129⅞	800	do	b30	41⅜
50,000 do	b30. 130	300	do		41⅜
5,000 do	s10. 129⅞	20	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.		138
100 Cum. Coal Pref	13¾	100	Gal. & Chic. R.		81⅜
50 do	13½	150	do	s30	81¾
23 Pac. M. S. Co.	120¼	200	do		81¾
100 do	120	50	do	s30	81¾
50 do	s10. 119⅞	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30	68
50 do	b10. 120	300	do		67⅞
40 N. Y. Cen. R.	102¾	100	do		67⅞
450 do	102¾	200	do		67¾
200 Tol., Wa. & W. P.	76½	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.		79¾
11 do	76	100	do		79¾
7 Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	86½	19	Rome & Wa'n R.		82
20 do	86	100	Tol., Wa. & West. R.		33

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, '81, Cou.	104½	25	Erie R. Pref.		91¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C	97¾	50	do	b30	91¾
10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₹ c. Notes	104¾	200	do		91¾
		500	Hud. River R.		74¾
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	54	50	do	s60	74
4,000 do	b30 54¾	10	Harlem R. R.		22¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	51¾	100	do		22¾
40,000 do	52	141	Tol., Wa. & W. P.		75¾
9,000 N. C. St. 6s	69¾	50	Tol., Wab. & W. R.		33
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s.	107	500	Harlem R. Pref.		53
5,000 Erie 4th M. B.	100¾	200	do	s30	53
5,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	33½	200	do	b30	53¼
5,000 do	b30 34	500	do		53½
1,000 Chi. & N. W. Ast B.	61	450	do	b30	53¾
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	93	200	Mich. Cen. R.	s30	89
1,000 Mich. So. S. F.	103	50	do		89¼
2,000 Clev. & Tol. s. f.	103¾	250	do		89¾
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.	98	100	M. S. & N. I. R.		39½
4,000 Tol & W. 2d m.	81	100	do	b10	39½
100 Am. Ex. Bank	88	20	do		39¾
85,000 Amer. Gold	129¼	15	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		83
20,000 do	b60. 129½	350	do		82¼
35,000 do	129¾	200	do	s30	82¾
13 Pa. Mail S. Co.	119¾	5	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.		79½
50 do	b60. 120	250	do		79¾
50 do	b30. 120	250	do	s60	79¾
120 do	120	100	do	s60	78½
360 N. Y. Central R.	b30. 102¾	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.		41¾
150 do	102¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30	81
100 do	s30. 102¾	150	do		s0¾
300 Erie Railway	61¾	50	do		81
35 do	61¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.		67¾
200 do	s10 61¾	100	do	s30	67¾
150 do	b30 62	100	do		67¾

TUESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off to-day to 129⅛@129¼ ₹ cent., as against 130¼@130½ yesterday afternoon. The orders to sell early in the day were quite heavy, and were said to come from one of the neighboring cities, perhaps Baltimore. The fact that the sales were eagerly pressed at 130@129¾ ₹ cent. at the First Board of the Stock Exchange, on out of town orders, induced other parties on the spot to sell still lower, after the Adjournment, on the Street, and before the Second Board convened the price had touched 129¼ ₹ cent. The United States Custom-house Notes and Bills on London were even more sensitive than Gold, and some cheap sales of Merchant Bills, with shipping documents attached, were made at 140½@141½, and the rate for standard Bankers fell to 143 ₹ cent., as against 144½@145 yesterday.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers was somewhat firmer than yesterday, at 6@7 ₹ cent., according to the class of collateral, with more doing at the outside rate than yesterday. The payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the recent Loan are now over, and the Assistant Treasurer will to-morrow pay off the 15 day advances made by the Associated Banks. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 25, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,421,176	$3,116,140	$3,651,191
Prev. reported	88,144,860	118,552,688	135,328,856
Since Jan. 1	$90,566,036	$121,667,828	$138,380,047

The Stock Market was not so high as on Monday afternoon, on part of the Railway Shares, the difference against Erie being about ¼ ₹ cent. and against some of the Westerns ¼@½ ₹ cent. The Harlems and all the Michigan Stocks were firm at the first Board and steady at the second. The Government Securities continue steady, except the one-year Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, which sold this afternoon at 97⅜ ₹ cent. The Railway Bonds about the same, on the average of Sales, as yesterday.

Late in the afternoon, the whole Market lapsed into extreme dullness, and the bidding was low and spiritless on nearly all the Railways. The following are about the latest figures at 4½ o'clock.

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104⅜	104⅜	Missouris	52	51¾
Treas. 7.30 ₹ cts.	104¾	104¾	Tennessees	54	54
U.S. Notes C. H.	124¼	123	Harlem	22¾	22¾
American Gold	130¼	129¾	Illinois Central	79¾	78¾
N. Y. Central	102¾	102¾	Toledo	68¾	67¾
Erie Common	62¾	61½	Pittsburgh	42	41
Erie Preferred	92	91¾	Rock Island	80¾	78¾
Hudson	74¾	74	Galena	81¾	80¾
Mich. Central	89¾	88¾	Pacific	120¾	119¾
Mich. Southern	40	39¾	Panama	158	157½
Mich. Guarant'd	83	82¾	Harlem Pref	53¾	52¾

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	107¾	Pacific	130
Manhattan	129	Chatham	87
Merchants'	103	Bank of the Republic	98
Phœnix	103	Bank of N. America	97
Tradesmen's	100	Hanover	86¾
National	97	Irving	76
Merchants' Exchange	91	Metropolitan	103
State of New-York	97	Grocers'	88
Commerce	98¾	East River	93
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Shoe & Leather	101
Mechanics' B'king Ass.	90	St. Nicholas	92
Broadway	140	Marine	120
Ocean	86	Commonwealth	86
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	101
American Exchange	98	Park	117

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106¾	T. H. & A. 2d Pref	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	106	Chi. & N.W. Ap. Ex.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2ds	79¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	114	Chi. & N. W. Ass.	62
Erie 1sts, '68	114	Chi. & N. W seconds	33¾
Erie seconds, '79	114	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	52
Erie thirds, '83	106	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Erie fifths, '85	99¾	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1sts '77,	98¾	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¾
Hudson firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chi. firsts	103¾
Hudson Convert., '67	95	Gal. & Chi. firsts ex.	108¾
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	109½	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Cleve. & Tol. s. f.	103¾
Mich. Cen. 8 sect., 69-'72	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	92
Mich. Cen. n.f., 8 ₹c. '82	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	71
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₹ c. 1sts.	114½	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	101
N. Ia. Gosh. L., '68	100	Cleve. & Pitts. seconds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ia. s. f.	102½	Cleve. & Pitts. fourths	72
Ill. Cen. 7 ₹ c., '75	106½		

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following explanatory article on the condition of the State Debt of Michigan, which is pertinent to the new Loan in substitution of a maturing one, to be awarded at the office of Messrs. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, in this City, on Monday next:

"We would call the attention of financial men to the notice of Hon. John Owen, State Treasurer of the State of Michigan, for bids for

$240,000 of 7 ₹ cent. 5-year Bonds.
$223,000 of 6 ₹ cent. 10-year Bonds.
$186,000 of 6 ₹ cent. 15-year Bonds.
$214,000 of 6 ₹ cent. 20-year Bonds

1st of December, addressed to John Owen, Treasurer of the State of Michigan, and indorsed: Bids for State Bonds of Michigan.'"

The reason for asking for bids for different classes of bonds arises from the fact that this is a renewal of some portion of the State debt. The entire debt of the State on the 1st of July last was as follows, viz.:

"Adjusted bonds," 6 ₹ cents, due in 1863	$1,744,165 00
Full-paid "five million loan," 6 ₹ cents, due in 1863	177,000 00
Part paid five million loan, when funded, (due in 1863,) will be	83,314 00
"Renewal loan," 6 ₹ cents, due 1878	216,000 00
"Temporary loan," 7 ₹ cents, due 1873	50,000 00
Internal improvement warrant bonds, on demand	50 00
Sault Canal bonds, 6 ₹ cents, due in 1879	100,000 00
War loan bonds, 7 ₹ cents, due in 1886	605,500 00
Internal improvement warrants, due on demand	3,592 82
Total	$2,979,641 82

Since that time the State has commenced redeeming the war debt, which is redeemable at the pleasure of the State. About $40,000 of this has already been paid. At the last regular session of the Legislature, the Treasurer was authorized to issue new bonds for the old to such persons as desired to exchange, and, if not exchanged, to sell the new bonds and redeem the old ones. Under this law, all but $873,000 have already been exchanged, and the present proposals are for the sale of the balance. Hence the fact that some are seven per cent., and some six per cent. bonds. Some run for five, some ten, some fifteen and some twenty years.

We need not reassure those having money to invest that we consider the bonds of the State of Michigan the very best security possible. If any one doubted this it would only be necessary to refer to the following table of the revenues of this State:

Year.	Rate of Taxation.	Total.
1842	2 mills per dollar	$62,148 63
1852	3 55-100 mills per dollar	195,854 71
1862	2 7-10 mills per dollar	660,166 50

There is no probability of our State debt being increased. On the contrary, it is now certain that with this revenue the whole of the war loan will be paid in the next two years, leaving our actual debt to the public at a fraction over $2,000,000. This is nothing for a State which had in 1860 over 750,000 inhabitants, and whose real estate was valued at $262,785,750. The bonds now offered ought to bring a large premium in the market, and we have no doubt they will, if those who have money to invest will examine into the security. The finances of the State have been managed with very great ability by our present State Treasurer, and as long as he controls this department of our State Government, there need be no fear that the credit of the State will ever be suffered to depreciate.

The San Francisco Circular of Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co., of Oct. 31, says that the exports of treasure since Jan. 1, have been:

Oct. 1—Per *Sonora*: To New-York	$754,795 23	
To England	438,778 60	
To Panama	10,000 00	$1,203,573 83
Oct. 11—Per *Constitution*: To New-York	991,107 20	
To England	278,060 00	
To Panama	10,000 00	$1,279,167 20
Oct. 17—Per *Aurora*, to Hong Kong		107,552 00
Oct. 20—Per *Ingeborg*, to Hong Kong		5,102 00
Oct. 21—Per *St. Louis*: To New-York	$698,735 45	
To England	475,883 59	
To Panama	10,000 00	$1,184,619 04
Total since Oct. 1		$3,780,014 07
Previously this year		29,639,815 68
Total since Jan. 1, 1862		33,449,829 75
Corresponding period, 1861		33,767,518 10
Falling off this year		$347,688 35

Statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Nov. 23, 1862.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	23,105	594,992
Pennsylvania Coal Company	23,888	563,519
Total tons	46,943	1,157,611
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	16,364	716,659
Pennsylvania Coal Company	16,443	623,758
Total tons	32,807	1,340,417

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,965,385 90, including for Customs $93,000; payments, $1,050,336 73; balance, $25,978,659 11.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 17.	Loans. Nov. 24.	Specie. Nov. 17.	Specie. Nov. 24.
Philadelphia	$4,677,000	$4,827,000	$856,000	$855,000
North America	4,261,422	4,211,613	562,480	562,124
Farmers & Mech.	5,849,535	5,461,166	1,082,372	1,081,461
Commercial	2,065,000	2,144,000	253,000	253,000
Mechanics'	2,321,000	2,323,000	208,200	208,686
N. Liberties	2,272,000	2,345,000	353,000	353,000
Southwark	1,380,912	1,371,920	191,068	191,740
Kensington	968,252	968,827	144,350	144,300
Penn Township	1,082,595	1,074,378	174,557	174,556
Western	2,173,126	2,185,998	361,407	359,629
Man. & Mech	1,808,855	1,779,266	144,420	144,505
Commerce	753,980	873,635	161,899	161,836
Girard	2,478,707	2,440,806	372,000	388,537
Tradesmen's	834,919	883,894	130,703	130,710
Consolidation	925,499	983,088	111,605	111,371
City	1,101,416	1,138,101	145,090	142,750
Commonwealth	634,853	672,688	76,963	76,963
Corn Exchange	777,000	830,000	113,000	113,000
Union	871,000	929,000	68,000	69,000
Total	36,737,071	37,479,366	5,511,954	5,521,468

Banks.	Deposits. Nov. 17.	Deposits. Nov. 24.	Circulation. Nov. 17.	Circulation. Nov. 24.
Philadelphia	$2,922,000	$2,793,000	$316,000	$295,000
North America	2,795,796	2,804,440	477,472	469,010
Farmers & Mech	5,307,982	5,096,781	135,310	139,756
Commercial	1,526,000	1,417,000	216,000	212,000
Mechanics'	1,433,000	1,359,000	369,000	355,595
N. Liberties	1,853,000	1,886,000	118,000	117,000
Southwark	1,217,773	1,266,299	42,775	41,710
Kensington	980,162	986,376	273,716	275,156
Penn Township	891,888	875,256	162,478	159,363
Western	1,835,871	1,824,036	123,630	115,300
Man. & Mech	1,008,345	989,275	421,040	423,775
Commerce	813,939	753,790	51,670	49,605
Girard	1,531,619	1,558,648	304,224	297,179
Tradesmen's	646,705	685,407	194,388	191,195
Consolidation	460,362	460,804	377,679	390,139
City	634,891	644,267	286,286	283,288
Commonwealth	381,787	378,994	302,130	292,717
Corn Exchange	671,000	658,000	164,000	160,000
Union	457,000	482,000	310,000	308,600
Total	27,368,122	26,826,342	4,655,775	4,5 65,836

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 38 bbls. Ashes, 28,529 bbls. Flour, 127 bbls. and 320 bags Corn Meal, 83,890 bushels Wheat, 87,972 bushels Corn, 4,696 bushels Barley, 11,991 bushels Oats, 603 bushels Malt, 4,373 pkgs. Provisions, and 458 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand, at $8 25 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₹ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 3,100 bags, part at 31½c. ₹ lb. Week's receipts of Rio, 4,866 bags; sales, 7,766 bags, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, 1,000, balance ₹ *Abby and Elizabeth*, at 30c., cash; 1,300, balance ₹ *Dodo*, at 30¾c.; 2,000, ₹ *Rebecca*, at 30c.; 1,500, ₹ *Uncle Joe*, at 31c.; and 610 Santos, ₹ *Nexo*, at 30c. ₹ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 64,181 pkgs., including 1,630 bags and 15,100 mats Java, 37,988 bags Rio and Santos, 7,280 bags Maracaibo, 1,050 bags St. Domingo, 735 bags Ceylon, 40 bags Laguayra, and 358 bags of other kinds. Java closes at 34c.@36c.; Rio, at 29¾c.@33c.; Maracaibo, at 32c.@33½c.; Laguayra, at 32c.@33c.; and St. Domingo, at 28c.@29c. ₹ lb. The Government contract for 7,400 bags of Rio, roasted, ground and packed in barrels, was awarded at prices ranging from $39 40@$39 96, ₹ 100 lbs., payable in certificates of indebtedness.

STOCK OF RIO.

Nov. 22—Baltimore, bags	2,000
Nov. 22—Philadelphia, bags	none.
Nov. 25—New-York, bags	37,988
Grand total	39,988

COTTON—Has been quiet, at unchanged prices. Middlings, nominally, 66c. ₹ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has declined to 31¾c.@32c. ₹ lb., with moderate sales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been more sought after at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand to-day, and has declined 5c.@10c. ₹ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 30, chiefly at $5 95@$6 05; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 60@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 85 ₹ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65 @ $5 75
Extra State	5 90 @ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 60 @ 5 75
Extra Illinois Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 70 @ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 40 @ 8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50 @ 10 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand at former rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 50@$6 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $6 90@$8, 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ₹ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather heavier, to-day; sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $6@$8 25 ₹ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ₹ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request at $3 70@$3 75 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₹ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inquired for at $3 25@$3 50 ₹ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $3 90@$4., and Bunch do. at $3 75@$3 85 ₹ box. Currants, 13½c.@13¾c, ₹ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and has declined 2c. ₹ bushel, with sales of 30,000 bushels, at $1 35@$1 36 for Milwaukee Club, at $1 36@$1 38; Chicago Spring, at $1 36@$1 37; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 37@$1 38; Milwaukee Club, at $1 40@$1 44; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 33½@$1 39; Amber Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 44; Red State, at $1 24@$1 26; White State, at $1 40@$1 44; Mixed State, at $1 35 ₹ bushel. Corn is heavy and dropping; sales since our last, 120,000 bushels at 70c.@71c., closing at 70c.@70¾c. for shipping Mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for do. in store; 65c.@66c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FORTUNIO OF LONJUMEAU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PERFECT PEASANT.

IRVING HALL—CHILD PIANIST.

WALLACK'S—HAMLET.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL HALLOW EVE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PANORAMA, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

PALACE OF MUSIC—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch received last night from the Army of the Potomac informs us that there is nothing of importance to communicate.

A party of rebel cavalry, numbering about sixty, entered Poolesville, Md., at daylight yesterday morning, and seized the two Government telegraph operators stationed there, finding them in bed. The operators were subsequently paroled, and allowed to telegraph their mishaps to Washington. We do not learn that the rebels did any further damage.

On the 19th inst., a force of 4,500 men, 1,000 of which were cavalry, left Suffolk and proceeded about thirty miles to the Blackwater River. The Massachusetts Sixth formed part of the expedition. Owing to a want of the material to cross a river, the entire design of the expedition was not carried out, but important information was obtained. Col. DODGE, of the New-York Mounted Rifles, made a dash upon the rebels at Blackwater, dispersed them, captured a number of tents, rifles, &c., &c., obtained from their camps letters containing important information, and secured several prisoners, with a loss of only five men wounded, one of whom is since dead. Exciting scenes will probably take place in this region ere many weeks have elapsed.

The steamship *Roanoke* arrived at this port, last night, from New-Orleans on the 15th inst. The intelligence she brings is of a highly important character. A series of orders had recently been issued by Gen. BUTLER, which serve as additional proof that no difficulty can arise in his Department which he is not able to grasp. The property within the District recently possessed by our forces under Gen. WEITZEL, to be known as the Lafourche District, is declared sequestered, and all sales or transfers of it are forbidden. This District comprises all the Territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, excepting the parishes of Plaquemine and Jefferson. A Commission is appointed to take possession of the District, and the sugar plantations are to be worked by them where they are not worked by their owners, and negro or white labor may be employed at discretion. All property belonging to disloyal persons is to be inventoried and sold for the benefit of the Government, under the provisions of the Confiscation Act. Another order suppresses distilleries and other manufactories of strong drink. Another one announces that any officer found drinking intoxicating liquors in any public drinking-place will be recommended to the President for dismissal from the service. Another one suppresses the newspaper known as the *National Advocate*, for an improper publication. Still another prohibits the arrest of any slave unless the person arresting knows that such slave is owned by a loyal citizen. Gen. SHEPLEY, as Military Governor, of the State has also issued two important orders. One directs an election of two members of Congress from the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State. The election is appointed for the 3d of December, and is to fill vacancies in the Thirty-seventh Congress. The other exempts household goods from seizure to the amount of $300. Our correspondent's letter also contains an extraordinary development relative to the doings of Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON in New-Orleans. It appears that the money seized by Gen. BUTLER at the French Consul's, and which was returned at the direction of JOHNSON, actually belonged to citizens of New-Orleans, and was taken charge of by the Consul to pay for cloth in Havana, awaiting to run the blockade, to be used by the Confederate Government; and that the money, $405,000, has been actually sent from New-Orleans to Havana, within a short period, on board the Spanish war steamer *Blanco de Garay*. The *Delta* of the 15th inst. contains a narrative of the adventures of a member of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, taken prisoner in September last while on detached duty. Seven of them, having been enlisted in New-Orleans, were shot by the rebels.

The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from on board the transport *Baltic*, in Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 20, states that that vessel is under orders to sail on or before Monday. He says: "The steamers are taking on board stores and coal. The expedition is to be a large one, commanded either by BANKS or HUNTER. The *Baltic*, as I understand, is acting as the flag-ship. Fortress Monroe will be the starting point, and in less than a week our expedition will be under way. Our regiment was paid off on Tuesday; Uncle Sam squaring accounts up to Nov. 1. Bunks have been put up in the steamers to accommodate, hog fashion, 12,000 men."

The St. Louis *Republican*, of Saturday, says a movement was to have been made on Sunday or Monday last, from Helena, by a military force under Gen. HOVEY, of Indiana, against the "Post of Arkansas," as it used to be called, and important results were expected.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Nov. 22 has this paragraph: "The Legislature of Arkansas assembled at Little Rock in the early part of this month. Gov. RECTOR, for some time a refugee from the capital, was present, and delivered his message, and then resigned his post. Mr. FLETCHER, President of the Senate, thereby became acting Governor, Col. FLANNIGAN, who had beaten Gov. RECTOR in the race for that office, being in the army, and not having made his appearance. For some time a very animated contest was kept up for the position of Senator of the Confederate States, in place of B. C. JOHNSON, who was opposed by Mr. GARLAND. JOHNSON was elected. In a speech delivered by him he is said to have confessed that he had assisted in destroying the best Government that ever existed, but that he had joined his destiny with the South, and would *abide* the result. For months past there has been no time when the Federal troops might not have taken possession of Little Rock, the extreme measures of HINDMAN having greatly disaffected the people; and in October there was a very large Union element ready to second the advent of the Federal troops, and to restore peace. The movements now making may bring about the same result; but it could have been better done before the country had been desolated by hostile armies."

The Nashville *Union* of Thursday last says that a considerable force of rebel guerrillas have made their appearance at Hardings, three miles that and a half from the city: and there are also guerrillas at Harpeth.

Gen. HERRON has been assigned to the command of the Army of the Southwest, in the absence of Gen. SCHOFIELD, who is on his return to St. Louis, on sick leave.

The East Tennessee regiments that fought and suffered under Gen. MORGAN, at Cumberland Gap and in the retreat, have been ordered to join Gen. ROSECRANS, whose eyes are directed toward the old home for which their hearts are yearning. The Third and Sixth are already at Nashville; the Fifth, Col. SHELLY, is now in Louisville, on its way; the Fourth is at Cincinnati, and the First and Second are between Gallipolis and Louisville.

The Savannah (Ga.) papers, of the 20th, say that "two Abolition gunboats and one mortar-boat attacked Fort McALLISTER, at Genises' Point, on Ogeeche River, yesterday morning. After a fierce engagement the enemy retired. The works are still in perfect order. Our loss was three wounded."

Ex-President BUCHANAN, in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, closes the controversy between Gen. SCOTT and himself, and claims that he has already furnished clear and distinct responses to all his allegations. Gen. SCOTT, however, has extended the topics, and now, for the first time, and in a sarcastic and unkindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary FLOYD, and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is, Mr. BUCHANAN remarks, that notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. FLOYD, at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his allies there, no public arms were ever stolen, and had Gen. SCOTT reflected for a moment he would not have fallen into this blunder.

GENERAL NEWS.

Some additional advices from Mexico are received by way of Havana, at which port the *Roanoke* touched on her way from New-Orleans. Gen. FOREY was still at Orizaba. Jalapa was in possession of the French, the place having been surrendered without a show of resistance.

The further hearing of the testimony in the case of Mrs. BRINSMADE'S arrest, and the charges against Superintendent KENNEDY based thereon, was continued yesterday. Provost-Marshal DRAPER and a number of police officers were sworn and testified. A vast amount of documentary and verbal evidence was submitted, going to show that Provost-Marshal BAKER, of Washington, and Officer BOWLES, had, in various ways, by act, by letter and by word, admitted that Mrs. BRINSMADE was arrested and detained solely by order of Provost-Marshal BAKER, and that Mr. KENNEDY had always repudiated any responsibility in the matter, beyond ordering that the lady should be watched and reported to the Provost-Marshal of the District of Columbia.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The decision of the Supreme Court, with an order to exempt from taxation the United States Stocks held by the banks, was referred, with power to appeal the question. The Mayor vetoed the last batch of Harlem Bridge bills, on the ground that Westchester County has so far failed to contribute her quota of the expense of the work, or at least to pay the salaries of her Commissioners. The Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, Dec. 3.

Gen. JAMES H. LANE arrived in St. Louis, Nov. 20, *en route* to Washington.

The Philadelphia *Presbyterian* says: "We learn from the South that Rev. Dr. PALMER is now residing in Columbia, South Carolina, where he is engaged temporarily filling the Professorship in the Theological Seminary, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. THORNWELL. Rev. Dr. LEYBURN, formerly of Philadelphia, is residing at Athens, Georgia, and is there discharging his duties as Secretary of the Committee of Domestic Missions. Rev. JAMES MCNEILL, formerly Secretary of the American Bible Society, has left his post as editor of the North Carolina *Presbyterian* for a time, and entered the army. Rev. Dr. DABNEY, Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, is also in the Southern army, and is acting as an Aid to Gen. JACKSON. We have seen an order issued by Gen. JACKSON, signed 'R. L. DABNEY, Assistant Adjutant-General.'"

Eight hundred and fifty kegs of powder, found on the prize steamer *Caroline*, now at Philadelphia, have been removed and placed in the United States Arsenal.

Gov. PHELPS, of Arkansas, arrived in St. Louis on Friday last. He is suffering from disease contracted at Helena, while in the discharge of his duties.

Twenty of the drafted men of Montour County, Penn., absolutely refuse to submit to the draft, and have so far defied the efforts of the Marshal to induce them to yield to the law.

The Washington *Chronicle* says there are strong grounds for believing that the reason why the *Alabama* permitted the *Tonawanda* to continue on her voyage to Europe, on giving a bond of $60,000 as ransom, was, that the commanders of the pirate and the merchantman had known each other as Free Masons. When Capt. JULIUS reminded SEMMES of this, he let the vessel go ransomed by the bond, instead of plundering and burning it.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, ANTONIO O. BASTOR, a Cuban mulatto, was convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to ten years in the State Prison.

Justice BOSWORTH, at trial term of the Superior Court yesterday, dismissed a complaint for libel brought against the proprietors of the *Evening Express*, on the ground that the body of a report being fair, and fully explaining the caption thereof, an action could not be maintained for words inserted alone in such caption.

The Stock Market was a fraction lower on the Railway shares, yesterday, and steady on Governments. The price of Gold fell off to 129½@¾, and Exchange and United States Custom-house Notes followed down to 143 for Bills on London and 123 for Custom-house Notes.

The trade in Breadstuffs yesterday was restricted, and prices of the principal kinds were cheaper. Provisions were in demand at unaltered rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee, Foreign Liquors, Fruit, Hay, Hops, Laths, Leather, Petroleum, Spices, Whisky, Black Teas, Tobacco and Wool, which were generally very firm. Cotton was dull and nominal. Sugars, Rice, Molasses, Hemp, Lead, Iron, Spelter, Tallow and Whalebone were inactive. The Freight engagements were moderate.

The Live Stock markets are not so fully supplied with animals as during the past few weeks; but this deficiency is made up by free arrivals of dead sheep and hogs. Poultry is quite plenty just now, for Thanksgiving, thus lessening the demand for meats. Beeves number 5,461; but so many of them were little heifers and poor cows, that 5,000 respectable bullocks would fully equal the present offerings. Good cattle, such as the majority of butchers wanted this week, were very scarce, and a second, or even a third quality had to be substituted. First-class bullocks readily brought 8¾c.@9c. ₩ lb., dressed weight, and buyers would gladly have taken many more of this kind than were offered at these rates. Taken as a whole, the cattle were of a mean order this week—they were largely made up of the remnants of wide pasture grounds in this State, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, and some were sold at the low prices of 4c.@5c. per pound, net weight. None were left over.... Sheep and lambs are not as plenty as butchers could wish. They have advanced near 25c. per head during the past week. Good sheep are now worth 5c.@5¼c. per pound ror extra fat stock, when selected, 5¼c.... Live hogs are selling quick, even if poor, which has not been the case for several weeks past. Fat corn-fed hogs are worth 4¾c.@5¼c. Medium hogs sell at 4¼c.@4¾c.

Concentration of Force the Great Necessity.

Do we mean to kill this rebellion or not? If we do, why this hacking at the extremities? Why this skin-deep scarifying of the sides? Why this mere pricking at the vitals? Why don't we drive our lance, with might and main, straight into the heart of the monster? Will it be said it has no heart? It has. A heart is an essential of all life, whether natural or civil. Every organization—the body politic as well as any other—must have its central seat of vitality and energy. Richmond is the heart of the Confederacy. Penetrate it, and the whole power of the rebellion reels and collapses. Will it be said we have not means strong enough? We have. With nearly a million of men now under arms, we can, if necessary, devote half of that force to this object. Such an army, if well directed, could overthrow any place on this Continent.

Our Government and people have too long deluded themselves with the notion that the conquest of the Port Royals, and the Newberns, and the Pensacolas, and the New-Orleans, and the Galvestons of the Confederacy, are so many advances toward its final annihilation. So indeed they would be, if we had *years* before us, through which to carry on the same piecemeal style of operation. But we have not years. The limits of our financial resources, and the limits, too, of foreign forbearance, give us but months. It is authentically and morally certain that unless we bring this rebellion to the dust soon, we shall be disabled from doing it at all. Our conduct has, in truth, been much like that of a beleaguering army, which should content itself with operating at its leisure upon the outposts, leaving the main citadel unharmed, when it was known that the garrison had not long to hold out to be effectually relieved. These outer successes, which have pleased us so much, ought really to count for little or nothing, inasmuch as such a rate of progress for another eighteen months must inevitably ruin us.

The idea, then, of a new expedition of any sort or character, ought not for a moment to be entertained, until Richmond is beset with armies of a magnitude that should make its quick surrender sure. *Concentration upon Richmond* should be our order of the day. The rebels have already made it theirs. They full well understand its tremendous importance to themselves. Their armies, with all the rapidity possible, are gathering for the protection of their capital. A hundred and fifty thousand of the best bayonets of the Confederacy will be bristling in that defence before December opens. Who knows if BURNSIDE has an equal force? Even if he has, can our Government intend to set him against the enemy on equal terms? Is our immense superiority in military numbers to be henceforth profitless, as it has been heretofore? Must we, the invaders, still meet the enemy in their chosen positions with only half our proper strength? We say, *concentrate*. Reinforce. Be not content with simply pitting an upper against a nether millstone. The rebellion cannot be so crushed. It is the preponderance of the avalanche we look for. It is that alone which can make the short work the emergency demands. We have the material, and we must make the most of it.

The difficulty lies in effectively handling such an immense single body. We care not—*concentration* is still the word. Bring great forces to bear upon Richmond on the South. Masses in many directions, if need be. This matters comparatively little if so be that the rebel Capital is still the *centre* toward which every movement converges. If it end in the literal investment of Richmond, so much the better. The siege, with all our prodigious superiority in heavy guns, could not be long, at longest; and the result would be a surrender. We should thereby *bag* an army—an achievement often attempted in this war, but seldom realized. Probably the entire defending force would pass into our hands, and the best portion of all the Confederate troops be thus put, on the instant, *hors du combat*. The capture of Richmond at all must be fatal to the rebellion; but the fate would be the more immediate if with it we can destroy the army that defends it.

Let us then strike with our utmost force upon the rebel Capital, as NAPOLEON did upon Moscow, and the Allies upon Paris. Not a soldier should be moved in a different direction, until the numbers here are mighty enough to put this supreme, this vital success, beyond all contingency. This third attempt will, in all human probability, be the last one. At least the foreign Powers will consider it the sovereign test. Wo to the Republic if it fails, and a triple wo to the Administration through whose short-coming such failure can alone come, if it come at all.

PERILOUS EXPERIMENTS.—That the Emperor of the French is a ruler of very large capacity will be generally admitted; but the most capable of men have often been known to overtask themselves, and break down from undertaking too much. The first NAPOLEON is a case in point. He was quite competent to handle Austria alone, or any single Power of Europe, besides keeping himself firmly on the usurped throne of France. But when it came to regulating all Europe combined, the undertaking proved too onerous, and the greatest ruler of his age was crushed on the field of Waterloo.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, "for a man of destiny," has been singularly sagacious in avoiding the errors of his fatalist uncle. He has wielded with matchless policy the sceptre handed him by Fate. His success has been found hitherto in a rigid attention to the material wants of the people he rules over, and a careful avoidance of any exhibition of the ambitious designs which were supposed to be the heritage of the Bonaparte dynasty.

But it is a question now beginning to be agitated, whether LOUIS NAPOLEON has not outlived his strength—whether age or infirmity has not undermined his wisdom, and left him an exhausted monarch, to be numbered with the past Powers of the world. It looks like it. He has in his three latest great political moves committed extraordinary blunders. His first error was his resolution to retain military possession of Rome, by which he makes a nation of twenty millions of people his enemy. His second was his undertaking to regulate the affairs of Mexico, whereby he has got a foreign war on his hands. His third, and most recent, is his endeavor to unite the Powers of Europe in a movement for intervention in the American rebellion.

In Italy and Mexico, LOUIS NAPOLEON is now doing penance for neglecting to mind his own affairs. If he wishes to add to his already heavy load enough to crush him utterly, he has only to persevere, and attempt to take the United States under his tutelage, as he now has Italy and Mexico. The First NAPOLEON never had such an impossible job on his hands.

The Proposed Relief for the Suffering English Operatives.

On the 8th of the current month, in an article on "Our Friends in England," we gave some facts concerning the want and distress that prevails to such a fearful extent in the cotton manufacturing districts of England; and we suggested that it would be a humane and generous thing for the American people—who, notwithstanding the fact that they are waging the greatest war of modern times, are yet blessed with overflowing garners and storehouses filled with plenty—to send to their famishing brethren across the ocean a contribution from their abundance, as a proof and earnest of their sympathy with them in their day of misfortune. Whether it be a friend or a foe who is in distress, we are equally commanded by the Divine Word to go to his relief when it is in our power to do so; but we mentioned the noteworthy fact that about the only exhibitions of friendship for our Union and our cause which had come from Great Britain had been the utterances of these operatives and workingmen of Lancashire, now reduced to such terrible straits. If possible, this only made it the more imperative that we should signalize our appreciation of their fraternal feeling.

Since our suggestion was made, the idea has been very widely taken up and approved of. The Press of this City and of the other large cities of the East and West, as well as the local country Press, have expressed themselves in terms of commendation upon it. Various public bodies and societies have warmly seconded the proposition. The Chamber of Commerce has had the subject before it. Influential clergymen have brought it before their churches. Large offers to contribute have been made in various quarters. And there is a general feeling in the community—at least among all those who have given the subject any attention—that the thing is not only feasible, but that it is a duty, as it would be an honor and a lasting benefit, that it be done.

We give this morning, on another page, fuller and later details concerning the distress prevailing in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, and particularly in Lancashire, the great centre of the trade. We have had it carefully compiled from a mass of local reports, documents, appeals and newspaper articles brought by the latest mails. The exhibit is a fearful one to contemplate, and, as we hope it will be scanned by every reader, we need not recapitulate any of its details here. We have not given any of the harrowing cases of individual suffering which have fallen under our eye, preferring that every one should, from the vast aggregate of want and woe, picture to himself the innumerable ghastly details of which it must be composed. The mere fact that in Lancashire alone there are over a quarter of a million of souls now sustained in life from day to day by the precarious gifts of charity, and that the best authorities state that when Winter fairly sets in the aggregate will swell to at least six hundred thousand men, women and children, is enough. No wonder that the Winter is looked forward to with unutterable dread. To hunger has already been added fever and disease, and famine and disease will then be aggravated by cold. There is not the slightest prospect of a respite of suffering during the Winter; for in no event, whether cotton be scarce or plenty, whether the American war go on or come to an end, will the mills be set a-going, and the operatives find comfort in work. They must remain idle during these dismal months; they must suffer; they must be fed by the hand of charity, or starve.

Immense efforts are, of course, being made in Great Britain for their relief. The mill-owners and manufacturers are assessing themselves heavily for the support of the operatives; the aristocracy are acting with a noble munificence; the churches are foremost in the work of charity; and every class and interest in society is doing what it can to lessen the distress. The British colonies are aiding their mother land; the young province of Australia alone has contributed over half a million of dollars; and from the cities of Canada respectable gifts have been sent. But all is insufficient—the evil grows tenfold more rapidly than the means of relief.

We have said that the idea of a contribution from this country had met with a hospitable reception. It would be impossible, of course, to send money, owing to the high rates of exchange; but the idea was to load a ship with supplies, which might be easily collected from the mercantile classes of this and other cities, and send it over, as was done in the case of Ireland, in 1848. A "Buffalo corn man" has already offered, through Mr. SOLON ROBINSON, to give five hundred bushels of corn, as a beginning; and he asks that twenty thousand bushels be collected for the purpose. We think that, by proper effort, a far larger amount might be got before Christmas. New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati would, we believe, give twenty thousand bushels apiece, and the other cities of the country would double the contribution.

The one thing now needed to bring into shape the various efforts and offers of individuals, is that some public body take the matter in charge and put it through. No parties of sufficient public influence have yet taken practical hold of the question. The proper body to act in the case in this City, would be the Corn Exchange, or the Chamber of Commerce. The latter-named Association has already had it under discussion; but we have not heard that they have yet gone any further than that. We urge them to immediate action. And, if they are still dilatory, we suggest whether it would not be advisable for the influential and generous persons who have proffered contributions to meet and appoint a Committee of citizens to collect donations from the mercantile classes of the City. To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, and we understand that in several of the churches contributions for Lancashire will be taken up. It would be well if there were a general fund to which these gifts could be at once sent. We hope that no further time will be lost, lest it be too late to relieve many of those who are even now ready to perish.

Irregular War by Jeff. Davis.

It would seem that desperation is seizing upon the soul of JEFF. DAVIS, and driving him to acts that can never be justified by the rules of war. Some months ago, the guerrillas of Marion County, Missouri—(the scene, we may remark, of more bridge-burning and cold-blooded murdering than elsewhere occurred in blood-stained Missouri)—kidnapped an estimable Union citizen of Palmyra, the county seat, and secreted him so that his friends could get no trace of him. It is believed he was murdered. Gen. MCNEIL, of the Missouri State Militia, commanding in the District, caught several of the guerrillas of the county, and held them as hostages for the safe return of the Union citizen, ordering that if the body of the latter were not produced within a given time, the guerrillas held as hostages should be shot. The kidnapped man was not restored, and the penalty was enforced.

JEFF. DAVIS has now directed Gen. HOLMES, commanding in Arkansas, to demand of Gen. CURTIS the immediate surrender of Gen. MCNEIL to the Confederate authorities to be punished for this "outrage." And in case the demand is not complied with, Gen. HOLMES is ordered to choose from the next batch of National prisoners that shall fall into his hands, ten officers, who are to be shot in retaliation for the lives of the men shot by order of Gen. MCNEIL.

It further appears by the latest advices from New-Orleans, that on a recent occasion when a portion of three companies of the Eighth Vermont Regiment of volunteers were captured by the rebels in the interior of Louisiana, seven of the number were shot by the rebel officers, "*on the ground that they had been enlisted in New-Orleans.*" By what rule the enlistment of men in New-Orleans, a city that JEFF. DAVIS has not for nearly a year exercised any authority over, dooms them to be shot, is beyond our power to explain; and we trust that our Government will authorize Gen. BUTLER to make a note of the transaction in his future dealings with the rebel officers in Louisiana.

With reference to the threatened retaliation on Gen. MCNEIL, of Missouri, for his punishment of guerrillas, or upon a sufficient number of Union prisoners to represent him, the case seems no less plain against the Confederate authorities. Guerrillas and bridge-burners in the Union interest, in East Tennessee and elsewhere, have been, invariably and incontinently, not shot, but hung, by the rebels, whenever they could lay hands on them. They have set an example of zealous and implacable hostility to these irregular partisans. Their Congress has distinctly refused to recognize them as a part of the rebel force. Yet JEFF. DAVIS now essays to take them under his wing, not in the Seceded States only, but far up in Missouri, where he has not now, and has not had for a year, a military force of the slightest strength or significance to justify the pretext of the pendency of legitimate hostilities. For all these things, let the rebel authorities be quickly brought to judgment.

CONGRESSMEN FROM LOUISIANA.—General GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana, has issued a proclamation ordering an election in the First and Second Congressional Districts of that State, for Representatives in the present (twenty-seventh) Congress of the United States. At the time the present Congress was elected, Louisiana was in rebel hands and no members were chosen—the last representative of that State being the gallant BOULIGNY, who refused to secede with the previous delegation. The State was, therefore, unrepresented last session, and will be unrepresented the ensuing session until about Christmas, when the members to be chosen under Gen. SHEPLEY'S proclamation may be expected to be present. The day fixed for the election is December 8.

Gov. SHEPLEY bases the propriety of the election he has ordered on the fact that "a very large majority of the citizens of the First and Second Congressional Districts of the State, by taking the oath of allegiance, have given evidence of their loyalty and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States." And among the objects to be gained by the election of a representation in Congress, Gov. SHEPLEY enumerates the exemption that will thereby be obtained from the effects of the President's Emancipation proclamation—"enabling them," [the citizens,] he says, "to avail themselves of the benefits secured by the proclamation of the President of the United States to the people of any State or part of a State who shall, on the first day of January next, be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States."

It is a matter of gratification that the first commercial city of the South, and so recently the second commercial city of the Union, is to be so soon represented again in the Congress of the United States, gratifying not only on account of the vast interests to be represented that needed representation, but also on account of the evidence that that will carry of the full and complete restoration to the Union which Gen. BUTLER has accomplished of two of the wealthiest and most influential districts in the South. Mr. BOULIGNY will probably be honored by his constituents for his former fearless fidelity.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MEYERBEER'S new opera, "Dinorah," produced here on Monday, will be repeated to-night. The work is not altogether unknown in America. It was played in New-Orleans in 1860—the year of its production in Paris—and the principal *morceau*, the "Shadow Song," has ever since been a favorite in the concert-room. Judging from the reception given to the first performance of the work, it seems probable that it will arrive at a fair and speedy popularity in New-York. In France, in Germany and in England, it was taken *con grain de sable*; here we have bolted it silently, but outright. Of the half-dozen works written by its illustrious composer, it is undoubtedly the one which enjoys the greatest popularity at the present moment, and which, from the interest of the story, as well as the intrinsic merit of the music, is likely to be most often played. It has certainly gained vastly in public consideration since the time of its production, and this is praise in itself of the highest kind.

The Breton legend on which Messrs. CARRÉ and J. BARBIER have constructed the *libretto* is rather scant in material, but it is pretty and picturesque in subject. A few words will suffice to convey to the reader an adequate idea of the plot distilled therefrom. The inhabitants of Ploermel are in the habit of performing an annual pilgrimage, in their holiday attire, to the chapel of the Virgin. On one of these occasions *Hoel*, the goatherd, and *Dinorah*, a beautiful village maiden, had appointed to be wedded. The procession and the ceremony were alike disturbed by a thunder-storm. The lightning strikes the village home of *Dinorah* and burns it to the ground. While gazing at the devastation that the calamity has wrought, *Hoel* sees nothing but misery and wretchedness in the future. In this frame of mind he lends a ready ear to the counsels of an old wizard residing in the village, who promises him that, by a certain strict adherence to a local legend, he shall discover one of those treasures long hidden in the earth, the possession of which would enrich him forever. In order to remove this hoard from its supernatural guardians, it is necessary forthwith to quit the country, and to undergo, remote from human eye, a year of solitary trial. *Hoel* determines to do so without further hesitation. On hearing that her lover has deserted her, *Dinorah*, attributing his departure to inconstancy, loses her reason, and perpetually wanders through the woods with her goat, searching for her betrothed. The action of the opera commences here, the preceding incidents being suggested symphonically by the overture. *Hoel* returns after the year of probation, and ignorant of *Dinorah's* imbecile condition. On this very night he is to follow a goat which will guide him to the treasure, but as the first person who touches it is to die, he, being a baritone, very prudently takes a tenor to execute the task, and the latter as cautiously resolves that *Dinorah* shall be the first to touch the dangerous treasure. *Hoel* sees *Dinorah* for the first time in the scene of the mill-dam, but thinks that it is a vision sent by the spirits to keep him back. The heroine, who amid the storming of the elements is still following her goat, clambers over the rocks, steps on the trembling bridge that crosses the torrent, and taken by a gust of wind is precipitated with this frail structure into the stream. *Hoel* discovering, at the last moment, that it is no shadowy vision of his love, but *Dinorah* in reality, plunged in—or rather lends a hand—to save her, and the curtain falls. In the next act *Dinorah* is brought to reason by the usual operatic restorations—the scene of her wedding is repeated to her—and *Hoel* acknowledges that the "best treasure a man can have is a woman's heart," at least the advertisement says so.

The continuous interest of the opera depends almost exclusively on two voices, a light soprano and a high baritone—representing respectively *Dinorah* and *Hoel*. All the rest is mere "filling in" for the sake of effect, or for the purpose of imparting action to the story.

Mr. GRAU is fortunate in possessing Mlle. CORSINI for his heroine. Without any marked characteristics of voice beyond those defects of quality which are always noticeable in French singers, this lady has so many claims to kindly consideration that her presence just now is indeed most opportune. She vocalizes with skill, and with a clear and elegant perception of the nice adjustment of phrases. The music is alternately coquettish and brilliant—verging in some scenes toward the grotesque. These aspects are most happily seized by Mlle. CORSINI, who not only sings well and makes the most of a small voice, but acts with rare spirit. The shadow song in the second act taxes the ability and grace of any performer. No applause during the evening was more properly bestowed than on Mlle. CORSINI'S rendering of this difficult and embarrassing scena. The other rôle (*Hoel's*) has been chopped, and trimmed, and rasped to the smallest proportions, but is still interesting, and can boast of some of the finest music in the opera. It was intrusted to Signor AMODIO, and very well played by that gentleman. We have no Italian baritone in the country who could sing satisfactorily *all* the music of the part in the keys wherein it is written. Next to this, it is best to be content with the portions vouchsafed to us, especially as they were very carefully and acceptably rendered. A mere glance at the other characters must suffice. Signor BRIGNOLI having but little to do in the awkward character of *Corentino*, has, with meritorious courtesy, undertaken to sing the Reaper's Song in the last act, thus, as it were, playing two parts, and contributing in a large degree to the enjoyability of the evening, but not, we must add, enlarging the interest of the play. The real *dramatis personæ* end with this trio, the remaining characters being supplemental and decorative, rather than necessary and useful. There are, for instance, two goatherds, excellently impersonated by the Misses MOZART and STOCKTON, and a *Hunter* by Signor SUSINI, who, in the solitary song intrusted to him, achieved one of the best artistic successes of the evening.

The music of "Dinorah" is clearly in MEYERBEER'S matured style, and is not altogether free from reminiscences of his previous works. Being, however, of a romantic character throughout, and with certain exigencies of a serio-comic vein, (the craziness of the heroine, and the cowardice of *Corentino*, for instance,) there is a general atmosphere of inconsequential lightness about the work, which is apt to disappoint and surprise those who are only acquainted with his larger dramatic productions. But the tone picture is never trivial, and what is more remarkable, never overwrought or labored, notwithstanding that the "score" is full of difficulties. The music, in fact, will repay the closest analysis, and reward the heartiest enthusiasm. It would be equally foolish to say that it is learned or that it is florid, although in some respects it is both. Displaying the happy command of expression of a scholar, with the restraint of a philosopher who thinks before he speaks, MEYERBEER has contrived in this work to explain a fantastic story with quaintness and yet with delicacy. We associate with writers of the romantic school a somewhat different range of characteristics—their nature being poetic and spontaneous rather than rhetorical. It is none the less true that MEYERBEER has accomplished his purpose with the greatest possible success. The music is thoroughly delightful, and improves steadily on acquaintance; pleasing the ear—even tickling that organ by meretricious means, as in the bolt terzetto—and satisfying a moderate craving for superiority. It may lack the dash and sparkle of youth, and is certainly deficient in those trite scraps of melody which every one can pick up at a single hearing, and retail to the neighborhood on his way home; but it is, nevertheless, sparkling and brilliant, having the deep-seated life of the enduring, rather than the superficial

LATER FROM MEXICO.

General Forey at Orizaba—Juarez in Possession of the Treasure—The Mexican Commander in Transported to Martinique—Naval Expedition Against Tampico—Forey's Proclamation to the Inhabitants of Cuidevan.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 15th, received last night by the Memnon, contains the following:

"It was known on the 1st inst., in Vera Cruz, that Gen. Forey was at Orizaba, but that the military operations against Puebla had not yet been begun.

Juarez left the power to the French. The small garrison that was in it made no resistance. Their commander was made a prisoner, and according to what we have heard, a Prench ship-of-war is to take him to Martinique. There have fallen into the hands of the Republicans all the necessary port stores provided with the necessary transportation to land the marines that they had on board, and a regiment of Zouaves. It was not doubted that the expedition would turn out successful.

Gen. Forey has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cuidevan, explanatory of the object that the Emperor Napoleon proposes by intervention in Mexico:

"Inhabitants of Cordova: My proclamation to the Mexicans, which you are already acquainted with, explains clearly the object of our intervention; but I find myself compelled to address you particularly, the inhabitants of this city, because I have been told that you are hostile to us.

Are we, by chance, enemies that come to desolate, to destroy, to assail against your independence, imposing on you a government which, will find me ready to respect your properties, your customs, your laws, whether it anyone attacks you, will find me ready to chastise it.

Assail your independence! Ah! that is what never will be the object of the Government which, by its spontaneous movement, the agents of the expression of the national will, will love every day more and more. Come to Mexico; they deceive you. We come to know what Government you desire; and when called to attend, without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Jalapa, Puebla and Orizaba, to take those who wish to go to the capital.

The Prince Archduke Maximilian, who has accepted the throne which the nation, freely and lawfully consulted, shall designate, has already arrived at Trieste, and will soon be in Mexico.

Mexicans, be not misled by false reports. Receive with confidence the promises that I make to you in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, and of the Government which I represent

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she understands her business, and can give the best of City reference. Address 251 East 26th-st., near the 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has lived the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen at No. 317 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman having long experience as cook in private first-class families, as above; understands game, meats, jellies, pastries, &c., in every style; can give unexceptionable reference. Can be seen by applying to A. M. 483, No. 253 Broadway, near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good bread and biscuit maker; would do housework for a small family; has good City reference and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 Hudson-st., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls; one to cook, wash and iron: the other as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go to children; good City reference. Apply at No. 251 7th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly and has the best of reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do plain cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; no objections to go in the country; good reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 301½ West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman; is a first-class cook and most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups, jellies and deserts. Can be seen at No. 88 25th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., for three days; the best of City reference.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A WOman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds fish, soups, meats, poultry and game, and deserts; is also an excellent baker; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., in the shoe store, near Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 251 7th-av., near 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXperienced woman, as cook in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking and all kinds of baking; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A very respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and to take the entire charge of the kitchen; she understands all kinds of baking; she has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 147 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION IN A PRIvate family, by a respectable woman who is a first-rate washer and ironer and good bread and biscuit maker; would do housework for a small family; has good City reference and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 Hudson-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is capable of the business which she seeks; good City reference given. Call at No. 96 West 15th-st., rear building, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 125 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands cooking, all kinds of meats and baking pastry. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a trustworthy, competent Protestant girl, a situation as good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook: is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City reference. Call on, or address Mrs. T., corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st., over the butcher's store.

AS COOK.—A COOK WISHES A SITUATION in a private family; is an excellent cook; willing to assist with the washing if required; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS AND GENERAL SERVANTS.—Situations wanted by two English servants, highly recommended—cook and washer; parlor servant and child's nurse. Also, disengaged, three superior servants of every description, with first-rate references, at moderate wages, at MANNING'S new and spacious offices, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn—formerly of Hillary-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; will assist with the washing. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 156 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 87½ West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable woman, as professed cook, in a respectable private family. Apply for two days, at No. 163 1st-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced cook; understands baking and pastry; would assist in washing and ironing if required; has best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A very respectable young girl, to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or is willing to do general housework in a small private family; she has the best of City and country reference; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation in a private family, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references; country preferred. Can be seen until suited at No. 206 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid, in a private family. Good city references. Call, for two days, at No. 132 East 8th-st., corner Avenue A, top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable English woman requires a situation; can be highly recommended from her last situation; no objection to the country. Address M. Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &C.—WANTED BY A Protestant middle aged woman, a situation as Housekeeper or as Cook, Washer, Ironer, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days, No. 10 Prince-st., near the Bowery, in the rear.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, to do housework—lately arrived. Can be seen for two days at No. 226 1st-av., third floor, back room No. 12.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a small private family, to do general housework; is an excellent cook; French or Spanish preferred; can give the best of references. Call on or address J. G., No. 244 9th-st., for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUation wanted, by a respectable woman, to do general housework in a small family; wages no object. Address No. 26 Barrow-st., near Bleecker.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young woman a situation at first class seamstress; understands cutting ladie's and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; or would go as lady's maid. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 351 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call at 212 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as seamstress and to do chamberwork or waiting; lived several years in her last place; best of testimonials. Call at No. 38 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Ring the middle bell. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young American girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 78 East 29th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant middle-aged woman, as seamstress and nurse; can cut and fit ladies and children's clothing; do all kinds of family sewing, or would take care of two growing-up children; is willing to make herself generally useful and is fully competent to take full charge of a nursery; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as dressmaker and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Good City reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and dress-maker; has the best of reference. Call at No. 333 6th-av., near 21st-st., for two days.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 600 3d-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing or waiting; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Wanted, by a respectable American girl (Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to make herself generally useful. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 283 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 235 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of growing children; best of City reference. Can be seen this day at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; thoroughly understands her business. Has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a competent person; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist at washing and ironing; or as general housemaid in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., first floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A colored girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at No. 66 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and so take care of children, or to do sewing; best City references given. Call at No. 415 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN ACTIVE GERman young woman, willing and able to work, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—AN American girl wishes a situation in this City or Brooklyn, as chambermaid, nurse, waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid. She has good references, and can be found at No. 16 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with the washing and ironing; will make herself agreeable; has the best of reference from the very highest of families. Call at No. 138 East 36th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant English woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 147 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and chambermaid; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 30 41st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR CHILDREN'S NURSE.—Wanted a situation, by a young girl, to do light chamberwork, or take care of children; can be seen from her last employer's for two days. Apply at No. 61 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to take care of children. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 395 2d-av., near 25th-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITuation, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, or willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 199 East 14th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; or would assist with the washing; good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 116 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can dress ladies' hair, or would take care of growing children; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 8th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chamber maid and seamstress; can also dress hair; has the best of City references. Call at No. 91 West 15th-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, in a small private family; has two years' City reference. Apply at No. 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; willing to take charge of a baby from its birth, and has had long experience. The best of City reference as to character and capacity. Apply for 2 days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as child's nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby and bring it up by the bottle, or take charge of grown children and do neat plain sewing; best of City references given. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A NEAT Protestant girl of 17, a situation as nurse; would take care of a baby or grown children; reads and writes, and teaches children the rudiments of an English education; wages $5 to $6 in a quiet home; excellent City reference. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; or as seamstress and chambermaid; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to travel with a lady; is capable to do her work; has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 30th-st.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY WOMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation as baby's nurse, or to attend an invalid lady; the advertiser has no objection to travel with a lady; best of City reference. Call at No. 301 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., upper floor.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY young woman wishes a situation as nurse, to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand, or would take care of older children and sew; can come well recommended; lived six years in her last place. Apply at No. 254 West 35th-st., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; can be highly recommended; City reference given; would do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen, for two days or until engaged, at No. 182 East 16th-st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as infant's nurse, by a woman of many year's experience in the care of children; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant; will be found trustworthy and obliging; unexceptionable City reference given. Apply at No. 111 West 25th-st., second floor, back room.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a young girl, in a respectable private family as nursery governess or seamstress; is capable of teaching all branches in English and the rudiments of music; she also understands all kinds of sewing, embroidery and braiding; can produce both City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 20th-st.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LAdy desires a situation to take charge of a house, as governess to young children, or as companion to a lady; best of references can be given. Call or address M. K., No. 62 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, of superior qualifications, wishes a situation in a private family. The highest testimonials given as to character, capability, &c. Can be seen at 952 Broadway, near 23d-st., by applying to A. M. SEE.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A TIDY WOman, who is a first-class laundress, a situation in the City or country; does up linens and finery in magnificent style; or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, fluting and mangling; best of City reference; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 81 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a competent woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Can be seen at No. 142 East 21st-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman, as first-class laundress; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork if required; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 26th-st., near 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent woman wants a situation in a private family as laundress; understands her business perfectly; can do French fluting and can come well recommended; can be seen for two days at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, by the month or dozen; is willing to hire out two days of the week; the best City reference can be obtained. Call at No. 124 West 19th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—BY AN AGED SCOTCH WOMAN work by the day or month, to do general housework or washing and ironing, would like a good steady home; has the best reference. Call for a week at No. 413 West 26th-st., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COMPANION, &c.—WANTED, BY A LADY, a situation, in the City or country, as companion to a lady; would take charge of one or two children and sew. Reference given. Address, for three days, J. C., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waitress by a young Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 116 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second story, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a Protestant girl, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist with children; best of reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 150 East 24th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTed, a situation by a Protestant girl as waitress or housemaid in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 200 East 21st-st. between 1st and 2d avs.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the employment Society's Office at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House,) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MRS. M. C. GREEN RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the public to her Agency for Employments, No. 959 Broadway, east side, opposite the St. Germain Hotel, near 22d-st. Best of situations for reliable help. Wanted, colored men-waiters and Protestant chambermaids.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERvants to be had—civil, neat and capable—at the largest old-established Institute, at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant, and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS PROOF-READER.—A SITUATION AS proof-reader is desired. Address READER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a situation as gardener and farmer, by a respectable single Protestant man, who understands his business; is a good hand with horses, and understands the care of stock generally; is sober and industrious; is willing and obliging; the best of reference given. Any person wanting such a man in any part of the country may address FARMER AND GARDENER, Station F, 3d-av., New-York City.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable single Scotchman, who thoroughly understands gardening in every respect, and is also an experienced groom and coachman; is a thoroughly competent and steady man, who will give entire satisfaction to those who may employ him; the best of reference given from gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived several years. Address GARDENER AND COACHMAN, Williamsburgh Post-Office, L. I.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARdener.—Wanted, a situation by a single man in the above capacity, or would work in store as porter, if required; advertiser is sober and steady and can give good reference. Address N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman or gardener, by one long experienced in both branches. Address CHAS. DOWD, at E. J. Brown & Co.'s, No. 330 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man as coachman, who understands the care and management of horses perfectly well; is a good and careful driver, and has the best of City reference; can refer to his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, as coachman: understands the care of horses thoroughly; wishes to go a short distance in the country; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address O. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable single man, of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good and stylish driver; has good City references; no objection to go in the country. Address J. N., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESpectable Protestant single man wishes a situation as above; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with it; is a competent driver; perfectly temperate, willing and obliging; best of references. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 1,166 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; has good references. Address D. C., No. 894 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who understands his business; can produce the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, or address H. M.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man, who is fully competent to take charge of road or carriage horses, and has first-rate City references. Address COACHMAN, Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a steady respectable man; the best of references given. Call on or address W. H., No. 166 9th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—SITUATION wanted as waiter or valet, in a private family, by a man who understands his business well; good reference. Address W. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE man and his wife wish situations in a respectable family, the man as coachman, and is willing to make himself useful; the wife as good plain cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; in either City or country; the best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 50 Vandam-st., rear house, first floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

COMPOSITORS WANTED,

AT
JOHN F. TROW'S, No. 50 Greene-st.

AN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress, of a good disposition and accustomed to the care of an infant; English or American preferred; the very best references required. Call at No. 387 5th-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, IN A SMALL FAMILY, a Protestant woman as good cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; wages, $8; City reference required. Apply between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, at No. 137 East 15th-st.

A LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED, immediately, a first-class laundress. Also, a first-class waitress. Apply at No. 39 West 36th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A young, tidy Protestant girl to take charge of children, do chamberwork and sew. None but Protestants need apply at No. 90 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO DO the general housework of a small private family; a woman with good references may obtain a good place. Apply at No. 102 West 13th-st.

WANTED.—AN ENGINEER TO RUN A STAtionary engine. None but sober, steady men need apply at No. 221 West 26th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, ON MURray Hill, will let one 2d, and two 3d story front rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives only, on reasonable terms. Best references given and required. Address WILSON, Station G.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at No. 15 Irving-place, corner 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 23D sts. and 3d and 5th avs., for an elderly widow lady and young gentleman. A private family preferred, a comfortable and permanent home being desired. Address, with terms, stating location of rooms, price and dinner hour, R. D., Post-office Box No. 1,074.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and his wife, where there are no other boarders. Price not to exceed $10 per week. References required and given. Address GEORGE, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—IN A SMALL, GENTEEL private family, in or near 5th-av., not below 16th nor above 30th sts., board, with parlor and bedroom, for a gentleman and his wife, during the Winter months; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,275 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Furnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; the rooms are neatly furnished and all modern improvements: this will be a good home as there will be few taken. Terms $8 to $10; dinner at 1; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A pleasantly situated and nicely furnished suite of rooms, with full or partial board, between 10th and 24th sts., and Broadway and 6th-av. Address, with full particulars, J. A. T., Box No. 1,053 Post-office.

A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—with or without board, in a small family where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 8 East 22d-st. References given and required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND To be room, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—ROOMS FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEmen; also, small room for one person; $1 per week. No boarders nor children. Apply at No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

ROOMS, PLEASANTLY LOCATED, AND neatly furnished to let to single gentlemen, by a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place.

DUTCH BULBS FOR SALE.—A CHOICE assortment of hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, gladiolus, lilies, &c., &c., just received and for sale, by the case and package, by
P. MURRAY,
No. 189 F. 31-st., near Cedar.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862.

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.
Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8½ pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 80 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 40 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 80 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
100 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 2 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 40 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
500 pairs 2 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 80 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 40 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards gray list scarlet cloth.
4,000 yards sayed list blue cloth.
5,000 yards sayed list scarlet cloth.
200 dozen 8-4 woolen shawls.
500 pounds linen thread, No. 40.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
8,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
30,000 yards bedticking.
3,000 yards stripe ticking.
25,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,500 yards flannels, assorted.
2,500 pounds brown sewing twine, No. 30.
800 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,400 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.
Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
250 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.
Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

2,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
600 camp kettles 3 sizes.
300 dozen two-quart tin pans.
300 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen raw-awls.
1,500 dozen fish-hooks.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
100 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 doz-n long handle spoons.
1,500 dozen table spoons.
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5¼ pounds.
850 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
50 dozen fire steels.
500 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
200 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen square hatchets.
12 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.
Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
300 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
600 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
292 dozen gun nipples.
360 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and clothing are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased by the Department, and the difference in the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and noted up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance of the same." Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: We, the undersigned, hereby severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid, for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1862.

Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 1st of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for two hundred and ten thousand (210,000) yards of White Cartridge Cloth, in width and proportions as follows, viz.:

10,000 yards, 19

FINANCIAL.

Two Per Cent. Tax Free

SIX PER CENT.

BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $250, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R. CO.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

No. 644 WALL-ST.

Opens at 9 o'clock. Closes at 3 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 38 WALL-ST.

Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily.

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 38 WALL-ST., corner Jacob-st.

Open from 9 to 3 o'clock daily.

Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

EDWARD SOHENCK, Auctioneer.

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 57 William-st.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS, BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c.

REAL BRONZES.

BRONZE GROUPS AND STATUETTES, SEVRES DINNER SETS, FRENCH DINNER SETS, CRYSTAL GLASS, BISQUET STATUETTES, And other magnificent French goods just landed ex ships ARIZONA and SPAIN.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DAVIS (LIMITED) AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.'S OFFICE, Toledo, Sept. 26, 1862.

This Company's Bonds, due 1st January, 1863, interest at the office of Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, 49 Wall-st., New-York, will be paid on and after that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. B. HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE BONDS AND COUPONS OF St. Louis County, due 1st December, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Bank of Commerce in New-York.

No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

BY A. G. HEALING & CO.,

No. 58 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE WARRANTS.

Bought and sold by

M. HOLBROOK, County Treasurer.

Office County Court-house, Oakland, Cal.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers

BY A. G. HEALING & CO.,

No. 58 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE WARRANTS.

Bought and sold by

J. H. MEYER, Chairman of Committee on Claims, Sacramento.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers

BY A. G. HEALING & CO.,

No. 58 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE WARRANTS.

Bought and sold by

J. H. MEYER, Chairman of Committee on Claims, Sacramento.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 30 bonds of $1,000 each, Illinois and Mississippi Railroad Co., issued in 1857. Payable to bearer. Dated Chicago, Nov. 1, 1862. Interest at 7 per cent. Coupons due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1863. Payable in New-York. Lost or stolen from the office of the Company, 63 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 15, 1862. Payment of the bonds will be stopped at the office of the Company. Any information leading to the recovery of the bonds will be rewarded as above.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

$3,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of 30 bonds of $1,000 each, Illinois and Mississippi Railroad Co., issued in 1857. Payable to bearer. Dated Chicago, Nov. 1, 1862. Interest at 7 per cent. Coupons due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1863. Payable in New-York. Lost or stolen from the office of the Company, 63 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 15, 1862. Payment of the bonds will be stopped at the office of the Company. Any information leading to the recovery of the bonds will be rewarded as above.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATES issued by Merchants' Insurance Company of the late Chicago Board of Underwriters, numbered as follows, viz.: Nos. 1,501 to 1,600, inclusive; 1,701 to 1,800, inclusive; 1,901 to 2,000, inclusive; 2,101 to 2,200, inclusive; 2,301 to 2,400, inclusive; 2,501 to 2,600, inclusive; 2,701 to 2,800, inclusive; 2,901 to 3,000, inclusive; 3,101 to 3,200, inclusive; 3,301 to 3,400, inclusive; 3,501 to 3,600, inclusive; 3,701 to 3,800, inclusive; 3,901 to 4,000, inclusive; 4,101 to 4,200, inclusive; 4,301 to 4,400, inclusive;

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

Terrible Effects of the Cotton Famine in England.

Quarter of a Million of People in One District Out of Work and Living on Charity.

Facts, Figures and Incidents of the Suffering.

Details of the Numbers Unemployed and the Consequent Distress in the Towns and Unions of Lancashire.

We give herewith, from our latest English files, some information concerning the nature and extent of the suffering in the cotton manufacturing district of Lancashire, England. The reports are generally brought up to the close of the first week in the present month.

EXTENT AND GROWTH OF THE FAMINE.

The returns from the Boards of Guardians show that for the eight weeks from Nov. 6 the increase has been at the rate of from 8,000 to 9,000 per week, and the figures of the Relief Committees, if they were complete, would give even a more startling proof of the rapid spread of destitution. The effects, too, of the long-continued stoppage of employment are making themselves visible in many new quarters. Each week's desitution makes more rapid strides among those various classes of tradesmen who, though not counted in the number of millhands, live entirely on their wages, and to whom the withdrawal of £136,000 from weekly circulation means little less than total ruin. Tailors, shoemakers, bakers, milliners, beerhouse-keepers, and all such persons whose customers mainly belong to the working classes, are now making their appearance in large numbers on the books both of the Guardians and the Relief Committees. The stagnation of business in Manchester, too, is being felt various ways. In many of the warehouse, every opportunity is taken of keeping down expenditure. Some have reduced their staff of packers, porters, and all employees of a similar class; in others they have been put on half time, and it is feared that, should there be no speedy improvement of trade, there will soon be many of a higher class, such as clerks, bookkeepers and warehousemen, thrown out of employment, and already many have had to submit to a reduction of salary. It is a rare thing now to see any of the great warehouses lit up at night, for, where there is nothing to do, it is better to lock up at dark and save the expense of gas.

THE NUMBERS SUFFERING.

On October 25 there were 208,621 persons receiving parochial relief, being above four times the number of those relieved last year, and more by 68,456 than the return for the last week in August last. We are further told that 143,870 persons not in receipt of parochial relief were aided by local committees. Of 360,751 operatives in the twenty-four Unions upon which the pressure is greatest, but 58,- 638 are working full time, 119,712 are "short timers," and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment. The weekly loss of wages is estimated at £136,094, and £136,094 a week is more than £7,000,000 a year. Nor does this prodigious sum represent the whole loss incurred by these districts, for the ordinary receipts of a manufacturer must be such as to cover not only wages, but the expenses of machinery, and the interest of capital sunk in buildings and land, besides a handsome profit.

Now, to supply the fearful deficit of £136,094 in weekly wages the Boards of Guardians provide a sum which cannot be put higher than £10,006, since out of their total expenditure of £12,937 in outdoor and indoor relief must be taken the normal cost of pauperism in average seasons. The Central Relief Committee at Manchester dispense about £6,000 per month,) and the Mansion-house Committee sent £6,550 last week. All the grants, therefore, from these sources scarcely amount to more than a sixth of what these workpeople have been in the habit of earning, and it is impossible to suppose that private charity and local funds, already exhausted, contribute more than a fraction to redress this balance. Altogether the subscriptions hitherto published approximate to the sum of £400,000, but of this a very large proportion is already expended.

The General Relief Committee, in their report for the last week in October, say that the number of persons in receipt of parochial relief, in 24 Unions in the district, had risen to 208,723, an addition of 45,225 during the month of October; and further, 143,870 persons, not in receipt of parochial relief, were aided by local Committees. The number of operatives in the same district in full work is now reduced to 58,638, while the number working short time is increased to 119,712, and 182,401 are thrown entirely out of employment. The loss of wages is estimated at £130,094 per week, and there is no doubt that the savings of the working classes are almost exhausted. By the close of the first week of September the reports show that the number of operatives entirely unemployed had risen to about 250,000.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE DISTRESS.

The General Relief Committee, in a report, say:

"Your Committee express their regret that the aspect of the American struggle leaves no hope that the sufferings of our population will have an early termination. Should this war be immediately settled, it would still take months before our spindles and looms can be again humming their song of industry. We therefore conclude that the distribution of bread, meal, soup, clothing, bedding and coals must be continued throughout the ensuing Winter."

From Times Correspondent.

The prospect darkens each day, and unfortunately there seems no chance of a break in it. Business in the Manchester market is virtually at a stand-still, and notwithstanding the recent arrivals of cotton, the course of what trade there is steadily tends to a diminution of consumption. It is difficult to foresee in what quarter a way of salvation can be opened for the next four or five months at least, for anomalous as it may seem, the announcement of a speedy settlement of the American difficulty would probably have the effect of throwing out of employment a large proportion of those who are fortunate enough still to be in receipt of wages. Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech at Newcastle, which by many was looked on as a sort of semi-official foreshadowing of something being about to happen which might possibly liberate the Southern cotton crop, is said to have created quite a little panic here, and induced many manufacturers to stop their mills altogether. If we could only have a perfect assurance that the war would last another twelvemonth, or that no cotton would come from the South for two years or eighteen months hence, we might hope, spite of the large accumulated stocks, to see some at least of the giant chimneys, which at present bear witness so forcibly to the stagnation of the district, set a-smoking again, and each week the pressure on the charitable funds would lighten, instead of increasing. If the duration of the war could only have been foreseen—if less faith had been placed in Mr. LINCOLN'S "ninety days"—things would never have got to their present desperate pass; and it may be but just to the millowners to say that probably they would have made adequate preparations to meet the necessities of their work-people had they anticipated anything but a temporary crisis. So now it is in a great measure the uncertainties of the American conflict—the dread of being caught in full work with high-priced cotton by sudden arrivals from America—which tie their hands.

LORD OSBORNE ON THE SUFFERING.

Many persons will, I have no doubt, assert that the statements of Mr. COBDEN as to the present amount of destitution, and that amount which is yet to be expected, are overdrawn. I am not of that opinion. I feel satisfied myself that no one can yet calculate the full amount of utter ruin which must follow on the present state of things. So much destructive element is yet in sure course of development, arising from the disturbance of all the ordinary action of commercial industry; there are so many interests directly and indirectly involved in this stoppage of the mills that the actual destitution of the mill hands, all-appalling in itself, forms but a part of what has yet to be played out in this great domestic tragedy.

In the course of the last six months the mechanic families in Lancashire have, in their way, had to undergo that kind of penal retrenchment which economy enforces in a struggle for independence caused by interruption to industry. To sell, or to pawn —for many domestic reasons articles, perhaps, of peculiar esteem—was the first item of sacrifice; to this followed the sale or pawn of the more useful, but perhaps less sentimentally esteemed articles. But houses became very bare indeed before any one of the family, as the rule, entertained the question of any serious inroad upon the meat and drink of the daily meals. The season, however, came when all salable was sold, all that could be pledged was pawned, and all that had been saved was spent. The last shifts of independence to hold its own, rely on it, were very painful. Children are bad economists. They were fed as usual, for who could explain away their cry, or be deaf to it? The drink, the little meat, the tea, the sugar, every article had now to be measured out, not by the rule of appetite, but by that of means, all in vain. They are not paupers now, but distressed human beings, utterly destitute. They have lost independence; they subsist on charity; and yet, O how wonderful! to this, through this, have they come, and are peaceful, grateful—men viewing their own misfortunes as the overwhelming power that has brought them to their resignation.

PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS OF STARVATION.

Lord SYDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE writes to the *Times* concerning the physical processes of famine:

"When *famine* destroys life it may do so under two different conditions. Stoppage of all food, such as that we have read of in the case of the shipwrecked, brings on in a short time a train of symptoms which quickly end in the most horrible of deaths. The other condition is that, when food sufficient, if not in abundance, gradually becomes diminished in quality, then in quantity, passing to still another stage, where it is not only altogether deficient in quantity, but also in the qualities necessary each day to rebuild Nature's waste, and thus provide for next day's life. On this stinting of physical sustenance supervenes mental depression, causing loss of appetite; thus there is indisposition to partake even of that measure of food which, itself insufficient, is still necessary to keep up some existence.

Strange to say, at this stage of depression in mind and of gradual waste of body, the sufferer complains but little, if at all; there is tendency to sleep, rest, anyhow, anywhere, yet little evidence of pain. There is, however, to the skilled eye a cast of countenance unmistakable; the children look aged beyond their ye adults move and speak with a gait and utterance which seem to shun all *effort*.

Failing fever, famine goes on to run its own well-marked course. I write from what I and many others saw, watched, and noted. With no real complaint developed, with little real pain, there is an increase of lassitude in the adult, a want of all childish energy in the young; a species of patient, sullen, hopeless despondency masters the whole man. You have atrophy now showing itself in many ways; the hair quits the head in patches, the ancles swell, the skin is bloodless, the eye sunken; at this stage food fails, medicine fails, care cannot rescue. It is a mere matter of time; few, if any, recover—few seem to wish it."

STRUGGLES OF THE OPERATIVES.

The calamity which has overtaken the operatives is in no way due to any deficiency in their own industrial character, and they know that it is not. At the same time, they had not been improvident in the past, and yet they have not grudged to spend the last farthing accumulated by their providence before they would ask for aid. They have fought against the pressure with their own strength before they would trust to anyone else's strength. Even now they bear their misery not as men stupefied, but as men who thoroughly understand the causes of their suffering—who believe, perhaps erroneously, but still believe, that England might extract the immediate evil by its roots, if she would but venture an unwise and unjust intervention in American affairs—and they elect to refrain.

THE YOUNG MEN.

It is for this class that there is most to be feared. Admitting that the example and influence of their elders will keep them patient to the end, their habits of industry must be destroyed by this long idleness, and a lasting deterioration must be brought about in the whole class. There are now hundreds of young men in Ashton and other towns sauntering about the streets, with their hands in their pockets, congregating at the street corners, or propping up the lamp-posts; and whoever will devise some scheme for occupying their idle hands and minds will do a great service to Lancashire.

MR. COBDEN ON THE CRISIS.

At a late meeting at Manchester, Mr. COBDEN, after reviewing the statistics of distress, said that he had always been of the opinion that the privation which was threatening the district must be culminative; and it had proved so to a degree that very few foresaw. The means of meeting the difficulty would diminish just in proportion as the difficulty increased. Mr. FARNALL had told them that one-third of the rateable property would fall out of existence as it were, and future rates would have to be levied out of the remaining two-thirds. That, however, would be by no means the measure of their condition three months hence, because every additional rate forced out of existence a large amount of rateable property, and the more they increased the rates the more they diminished the area over which the rates would be productive. This view of the case had an important bearing also upon the condition of the shopkeeping class, as well as the millowners and manufacturers who had not a large amount of floating capital. There was no doubt that a large number of shopkeeping class were rapidly falling into the same condition as those who suffered from unemployed labor. He heard, when at Rochdale, a sorrowful example of this. A poor woman who kept a shop was obliged to sell the Sunday clothes of her son to pay off a distraint for a poor rate; and she received relief from the Committee on returning from paying the rate. This was a sad and sorrowful example; and he was afraid that it would not be a solitary one for a long time to come. He said, then, that they must add this shopkeeping class in their estimate of the prevailing distress; and it was evident that this must be so when £7,000,000 per annum was withdrawn from wages. The consequence must present itself to every rational mind. Then they had another class, the class of young men of superior education, usually employed in warehouses and counting-houses. A great number of those would rapidly sink to the condition in which they now found the operative classes. All this would add to the distress and embarrassment of this part of the kingdom. They must recollect that now the whole mass of the operative population was brought down to one sad level of destitution; and what they might be allowed from the poor rates and from voluntary subscriptions, was actually the measure of all they would obtain for their subsistence. That being so, and insufficient food generally producing depression of spirits as well as physical prostration, there was great danger of the health and strength of the working classes suffering, unless something more was done to meet the case than he feared had yet been provided for it. It was a totally exceptional state of things. It had no parallel in all history. It was impossible that they could point out to him a case in which a limited sphere, such as they had in Lancashire, in the course of a few months there had been a cessation of employment to the amount of £7,000,000 per annum in wages. There had had been nothing like it in the history of the world for its suddenness and for the impossibility to deal with it and manage it in the way of an effective remedy.

Mr. COBDEN then proposed that a Committee, whose organization should extend through the entire nation, be appointed, and that they, systematically and comprehensively, take the great question in hand.

SCALE OF RELIEF.

The following is the scale upon which it has been decided to give relief to families and individuals:

"To all families whose income is under 1s. per head per week, (allowing 6d. extra per family for coals,) a weekly relief to be given at the following rate: Number of persons, 2, relief, 1s.; number of persons, 3, relief, 1s. 6d.; number of persons, 4, relief, 1s. 6d.; number of persons, 5, relief, 2s. 3d.; number of persons, 6, relief, 2s. 6d.; increasing 3d. for every additional member of the family; to orphans, 1s.; and in cases of old age, sickness, or extreme destitution, an increased relief, at the discretion of the Ward Chairman.

REPORTS OF SUFFERING FROM ALL THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF LANCASHIRE.

PRESTON.

So far as the statistics of the Relief Committee have been made up, it appears that the distress in this town is steadily and fearfully increasing. The police returns of the state of employment in mills are as follows: Number fully employed, 3,813; five days, 663; four days, 2,276; three days, 7,191; two days, 605; and totally unemployed, 12,874. The number out of work unconnected with the mills is estimated at 600, and the total weekly loss of wages at £13,500. No less than 41½ per cent. of the entire population are now receiving relief from this Committee, the numbers being 8,617 cases, comprising 34,227 persons. In addition to this, 330 females have been employed at the sewing-schools, and 900 persons supplied with nutritious food from the sick kitchen. This increase is the largest yet reported since the cotton crisis began.

The avenues of the poor offices are utterly impassable except by the interference of the police officer in attendance, and the Poor law officials are engaged until 9 and even 10 o'clock at night in the performance of their duties.

The fever in Preston is spreading. It has chiefly arisen in families where there has been a long-continued want of nutritious ailment, or a protracted sameness of food among the pauper operatives. It is said by the medical officers to be the same as the fever which raged so virulently not long ago in Ireland, with similar causatives. The Relief Committee have wisely varied the quality of the food given to those dependent on their charity, and they are now dispensing very excellent meat-soup, which is joyfully received.

CARLISLE.

During the last week the Local Relief Committee have given relief to 3,000 individuals, a number equal to one-tenth of the whole population of the city. The amount of relief has ranged from 4½d. to 3s4d, a head, the aim of the Committee being to make the weekly earnings of each member of a family up to 2s. where there are more than four or five in a family, and to give rather more where the number is less.

At Dalston, a village four miles from Carlisle, where two cotton mills are stopped, a meeting was held on Friday night, at which it was stated that there are about 200 cotton operatives thrown out of work, and some 500 more, dependent on the cotton trade, who are suffering from the stoppage of the factories.

CHORLEY.

During the past four weeks there has been a gradual and rapid increase in the distress, arising from the present state of the cotton trade in Chorley. Since our last report (Oct. 1) there has been a decrease of 429 in the number of those who were at that time in full employment, which leaves the present number of those fully employed only 1,152. In good times the number usually employed in the various cotton-spinning and weaving mills in the town, collieries, &c., is 5,589. The Relief Committee have this week relieved 2,500 persons, with 6,868 pounds of bread, 2,880 pounds of meal, 2,160 pounds of soup, and 1 tons of coal, at a cost of £38. There was an increase of 236 persons applying for relief on Wednesday. The Committee have this week made a liberal increase in the rate of relief. At the last meeting of the Improvement Commissioners, held on Thursday week, attention was directed by one of the Commissioners (a surgeon) to the effect that instances of typhoid and other malignant diseases had begun to make their appearance in the town.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.

The following is the weekly return of the state of employment in mills, &c., in Manchester:

RETURN SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE OPERATIVE CLASSES IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, NOV. 4.

Classification.	Total No. of employed.	STATE OF OPERATIVES—No. full time. Working.	No. short time. Working.	No. out of employ.
Cotton mills	24,295	6,883	7,579	9,983
Silk mills	4,799	1,368	1,074	2,357
Smallware mills	4,092	2,297	1,553	242
Printworks	753	—	543	210
Dyeworks	2,591	476	1,631	484
Machinists	7,331	3,842	1,871	1,618
Founderies	4,359	3,193	498	668
Total	48,220	18,059	14,749	15,412

BLACKBURN.

The returns of out-relief presented to the Board of Guardians, show a further increase of destitution. The number of persons relieved in the Union during the week was 20,082. The chief constable's return shows that 45 mills are entirely closed, throwing idle no fewer than 17,337 persons. With the small average of two persons for every worker, there are, therefore, 35,000 dependent on charity for support, but which number, on making allowance for other trades likewise depressed, may be extended to 36,000 who are relieved to an amount "considerable under 2s. per head," from all sources. We believe the Committee contemplates taking charge of 20,000, and of relieving them with 1s. 6d. each per week, 6d. below the sum stated by Sir JAMES KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, to maintain life and health.

BURY.

The returns of the week show an enormous increase in the distress of the Bury Union. The total number receiving parish relief is now 10,613, and the cost £654 a week. Public relief committees have been established. In Bury, nearly 500 girls are employed in the Central Sewing School; and another class meets in the Presbyterian School. The relief committees have assisted 4,000 persons in Bury. In the Union, out of a population of 100,000, about 30,000 are usually employed in the mills and factories, and of these 15,000 are now out of employment.

DUKINFIELD, ETC.

Population of the district, 51,622. Number of operatives usually employed, 26,450; working full time, 1,541; working four or five days per week, 2,919; working three days, 4,690; working two days, 4,572; out of employment, 12,729. The total number of persons relieved was—10,981 by the Guardians, and 15,- 709 by private charity; making the total number relieved, 26,690.

DARWEN.

The number of families relieved this week, 351 families, 1,397 persons. Of the latter number 909 are also in the receipt of parish relief. The scale of relief adopted by the Committee for operatives entirely without other resources is as follows: For individuals, 2s. 6d.; families of two, 2s. 4d. each; three, 2s. 2d. each; four, 2s. each; five, 1s. 10d. each; six and upwards, 1s. 9d. each. The sewing class is in active operation, under the combined and energetic management of the ladies of the town, and at present numbers about 70 girls and women. They have an extra allowance of 2d. per day, or 1s. per week for five days' regular attendance. The first distribution of clothes and bedding has been made this week.

KIRKHAM.

Kirkham is entirely dependent on cotton production. During the present week RICHARDS and HOLDEN'S spinning-mill, and WHITWORTH and BARRETT'S weavings-hed have been closed, thus throwing an aggregate of 500 operatives out of employment. A concern at which 60 hands are employed, will also be closed, it is expected, early next week. The distress consequent on these changes is already being severely felt, and on Tuesday not fewer than 100 cases for relief were heard by the Board of Guardians, whose headquarters are at Kirkham. The workhouse committee have been devising means for the employment of the ablebodied male operatives, and have set about 40 of them to stone-breaking, under the supervision of a labor-master. For the benefit of the women a sewing-school is intended to be established.

ROCHDALE.

It appeared, from the out-door relief returns, that the distress both in the town and neighborhood is becoming most alarming, as this week there has been a considerable increase in the number of destitute persons. The returns showed that, during the week, 11,918 persons had received out-door relief. The money expended by the Guardians for relief purposes excisuively, during the quarter ended Sept. 30, was £7,806 15s. 1d. Besides parochial relief, upward of 10,000 persons received aid from the Relief Committee; and the Equitable Pioneers and Corn Mill Societies also distribute food to a large number of the distressed.

ACCRINGTON.

The fund for the relief of the distressed operatives is all but exhausted. The population of Old and New Accrington is 17,426; the number of mills was 20; of operatives usually employed, 6,477; now working full time, 1,827; short time, 2,237; unemployed, 2,413. The number of persons relieved last week, 1,908. They could not suppose that either the Guardians or the Relief Committee could meet all the distress. There were distressed persons who would wait till relief was brought to them. He visited a family last week who only earned 4s. 10d., and asked why they had not applied to the Committee for relief. The answer was that he and his family would starve before they would do so.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

The prospects for the Winter are appalling.

The Borough Relief Committee relieved last week 13,549 persons, at a cost of £374 11s. 10d. As compared with the previous week, there is an increase of 705 persons.

Number of mills, &c., 50; working full time with all hands, 4; full time part hands, 27; short time 21; stopped, 24. Hands, 12,136; working three days, 1,602; two days, 1,183; out of employment, 6,707. At the meeting of the Board of Guardians it was stated that the total number relieved for the week was 29,579, corresponding week last year, 1,563; increase, 28,016.

OLDHAM.

The number of persons relieved by the Guardians during the week, has been 10,437; the average amount of relief per head in twenty-four unions in Lancashire, in the second week of October, was 1s. 2d. From a return laid before the Oldham Relief Committee, it appears that the total number of factories is 132, of which four only are fully employed with all hands, and one with a portion of the hands. The number employed in them in ordinary times is 17,824. Oldham, with a population of 72,334 within the municipal limits, has an operative population in the chief departments of 24,680, of which 1,628 are on full time, and 16,426 on short time, and 6,626 altogether out of employ. In the out townships of Royton and Crompton, containing a population of 7,489 and 7,032 respectively, the former township contains 23 mills, of which none are on full time with all hands, and only six with part of the hands, while six are altogether stopped. The number of hands usually employed is 2,465, of which about a hundred only are on full time, 1,440 entirely out of employment, and 825 on short time. In Crompton, matters are still worse. There are 20 mills in the township, none of which are on full time, and only six on short time, while the rest are altogether stopped. They usually employ 2,000 hands, of which about 500 are on short time, and the rest altogether out of employ.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Expected Arrival of Gen. Dulce, Serrano's Successor—Arrival of the French Steamer Floride at Santiago de Cuba—The French Gunboat Lance—Her Armament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1862.

The departure of the present Captain-General, the Duke DE LA TORRE, and the arrival of his successor, Gen. DULCE, may now occur every day. The latter is daily expected from Spain, when the departure of the former may perhaps immediately occur. Gossip says that SERRANO is anxious to leave *instanter*, but that his presence at Madrid is not so anxiously desired, they fear it is said, a *fracas* between him and the Conde de Reus, Gen. PRIM, about matters connected with the Mexican question, or it may be that they dread SERRAO'S influence at Courtas an ardent partisan of the French Emperor, and perhaps his reinstatement at Paris as Ambassador from Spain, while the present incumbent, Gen. CONCHA, appears more suited to carry out the instructions of the Government at Madrid.

The French steamer *Floride*, of the new French line between Saint Nazaire, in France, and Vera Cruz, in Mexico, arrived the other day at Santiago de Cuba, one of the intermediate ports. There also arrived on the 7th, the French gunboat *Lance*, on its way to Tampico for the purpose of establishing the blockade of the river. Her armament consists of a rifled 30-pounder, carrying a ball of 128 pounds a distance of 7,000 metres with great exactness. There are also four 12-pounders and two 4-pounders, for the boats, all of which are rifled. Her crew consists of 72 men, commander, M. DE ST. PHALLE. This gunboat was one of those that besieged Riboum, in the Baltic, and it was in the Black Sea.

LARA.

EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

Ex-President Buchanan vs. Gen. Scott.

Floyd Whitewashed by the "Old Public Functionary."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

With a few remarks I shall close the controversy with Gen. SCOTT, into which I have been most reluctantly forced by his voluntary and unexpected attack. This has, nevertheless, afforded me an opportunity of correcting many unfounded reports which I had long borne in patience and in silence. In my answer, I have already furnished clear and distinct responses to the allegations of Gen. SCOTT; and in his rejoinder he has not called in question any of my statements, with a single exception. Which of us is correct in this particular, depends upon the question whether his recollection of an event which occurred more than eighteen months ago, or the statement of Mr. HOLT, reduceed to writing on the very day, is entitled to the greater credit.

The General, in the introduction of his rejoinder, assigns as an excuse for the criticism on my public conduct that this was merely incidental to his alleged official report to President LINCOLN on the condition of our fortifications, and was not primarily intended for myself. From this statement one would conclude that he had made such a report. But where is this to be found? For it he refers to the *Intelligencer* of the 21st of October; but there I discover nothing but his letter of four points to Mr. SEWARD, dated on the 3d of March, 1861, advising the incoming President how to guide his Administration in face of the threatening dangers to the country. In the single introductory sentence to this letter he barely refers to his "printed views," (dated in October, 1860,) which had been long before the public; but it contains nothing like an official report on the condition of the fortifications.

Whether the introduction of this letter to the public, without the consent of President LINCOLN, by one of the General's friends, in a political speech, during a highly-excited Gubernatorial canvass, had influenced him to prepare his criticism on my conduct, it is not for me to determine.

At what period did Gen. SCOTT obtain the six hundred recruits to which he refers in his rejoinder? This was certainly after the date of his "views," on the 30th of October, 1860, because in these he states emphatically, that the forces then at his command were "in all five companies only, within reach to garrison or reinforce the [nine] forts mentioned in the "views."

Did he obtain these recruits in November? If so, had he visited Washington, or written and explained to me in what manner this military operation could be accomplished by the four hundred men in the five companies and the six hundred recruits, I should have given his representations all the consideration due to his high military reputation.

But he informs us he did not arrive in Washington until the 12th of December. His second recommendation to garrison these forts must consequently have been made, according to his own statement, on the 13th, 15th, 28th or 30th of December, or on more than one of these days. At this period the aspect of public affairs had greatly changed from what it was in October. Congress was now in session, and our relations with the seceding Cotton States had been placed before them by the President's Message. Proceedings had been instituted by that power with a view to a compromise of the dangerous questions between the North and the South; and the highest hopes and warmest aspirations were then entertained for their success. Under these circumstances it was the President's duty to take a broad view of the condition of the whole country, in all its relations, civil, industrial, and commercial, as well as military, giving to each its appropriate influence. It was only from such a combination that he could frame a policy calculated to preserve the peace and to consolidate the strength of the Union. Isolated recommendations proceeding from one department, without weighing well its effect upon the general policy, ought to be adopted with extreme caution.

But it seems from the rejoinder that Secretary FLOYD, at Richmond, had claimed the honor of defeating Gen. SCOTT'S "plans and solicitations respecting the forts," "it being there," says the General, "universally admitted that but for that victory over me there could have been no rebellion." This is, in plain English, that the Secessionists of the Cotton States, who have since brought into the field hundreds of thousands of undoubtedly brave soldiers, would have abandoned in terror their unlawful and rebellious designs, had Gen. SCOTT distributed among their numerous forts four hundred and eighty men in October or one thousand men in December. This requires no comment. I have never been able to obtain a copy of the speech of Mr. FLOYD at Richmond, to which, I presume, Gen. SCOTT refers; but I learned, both at the time and since, from gentlemen of high respectability, that in this same speech he denounced me most bitterly for my determination to stand by and sustain the Union with all the power I possessed under the Constitution and the laws.

And here permit me to remark that it is due to Gen. SCOTT as well as myself to deny that there is any portion of my answer which justifies the allegation that "the EX-President sneers at my '*weak device*' (the words 'weak device' being marked as a quotation) for saving the forts." This mistake I must attribute to his "accidental visitor."

And in this connection I emphatically declare that the General, neither before nor after the publication of his "views" in the *National Intelligencer* of the 18th January, 1861, without my consent, assigned any reason to me for making this publication, or ever even alluded to the subject. In this I cannot be mistaken, from the deep impression which the occurrence made upon my memory, for the reasons already mentioned in my answer.

I should have nothing more to add had Gen. SCOTT, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. He has extended them, and now for the first time, and in a sarcastic and no kindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary FLOYD and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the rebellion. The most conclusive answer to this allegation is that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. FLOYD at Richmond, evidently with the view of conciliating his new allies, cited by the General as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen. This fact is established by the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, now before me, made by Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, their Chairman, on the 18th of February, 1861, and to be found in the second volume of the *Reports of Committees of the House for the Session of 1860–61*. This report and the testimony before the Committee establish:

1. That the Southern States received, in 1860, less instead of more than the quota of arms to which they were entitled by law; and that three of them—North Carolina, Mississippi and Kentucky—received no arms whatever, and this simply because they did not ask for them. Well may Mr. STANTON have said in the House "that there are a good deal of rumors and speculations and misapprehension as to the true state of facts in regard to this matter."

2. Secretary FLOYD, under suspicious circumstances, on the 22d December, 1860, and but a few days before he left the Department, had, without the knowledge of the President, ordered one hundred and thirteen (113) columbiads and eleven (11) 32-pounders to be transported from Pittsburgh to Ship Island and Galveston, in Mississippi and Texas. This fact was brought to the knowledge of the President by a communication from Pittsburgh; and Secretary HOLT immediately thereafter countermanded the order of his predecessor, and the cannon were never sent. The promptitude with which we acted elicited a vote of thanks, dated on the 4th of January, 1861, from the Select and Common Councils of that city "to the President, the Attorney-General, and the Acting Secretary of War," (Mr. HOLT.)

After this statement how shall we account for the explicit declaration of Gen. SCOTT that, "accidentally hearing early in March that under this posthumous order (that of Mr. FLOYD of the 22d December, the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary HOLT, (acting for Secretary CAMERON,) just in time to defeat the robbery?" And this is the same Secretary HOLT who had countermanded "the posthumous order" in the previous December. And, strange to say, these guns, but for the alleged interposition of Gen. SCOTT, were about to be sent so late as March from the loyal States into those over which JEFFERSON DAVIS had then for some time presided.

Had Gen. SCOTT reflected for a moment he could not have fallen into this blunder. It is quite manifest he was "without a printed document and my (his) official papers."

3. The Government had on hand in the year 1859, about 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned "as unsuitable for public service," under the act of 3d of March, 1825. They were of such a character that, although offered both at public and private sale for $2 50 each, purchasers could not be obtained at that rate, except for a comparatively small number. On the 30th of November, 1859, Secretary FLOYD ordered about one-fifth of the whole number (105,000) to be sent from the Springfield Armory, where they had accumulated, to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their respective means of proper storage." This order was carried into effect by the Ordnance Bureau, in the usual course of administration, and without reference to the President. It is but justice to say that from the testimony before the Committee there is no reason to suspect that Secretary FLOYD issued this order from any sinister motive. Its date was months before Mr. LINCOLN'S nomination for the Presidency, and nearly a year before his election, and whilst the Secretary was still an avowed opponent of secession. Indeed the testimony of Col. CRAIG and Capt. MAYNADIER, of the Ordnance, before the Committee is wholly inconsistent with any evil intention on his part.

And yet these "condemned muskets," with a few thousand ancient rifles, of a calibre then no longer used, are transformed by Gen. SCOTT into "115 000 *extra muskets and rifles, with all their implements and ammunition.*" This is the first time I have heard—

Certainly there was nothing of the kind before the Committee that suggested the idea, and with those

courage—just as though they had been intended not for sale, but for immediate use in the field. The truth is, it is impossible to steal arms and transport them from one repository to another, without the knowledge and active participation of the officers of the Ordnance Bureau, both in Washington and at those depositories. It may be observed that Col. CRAIG, the head of the Bureau at this period, was as correct an officer and as loyal and as honest a man as exists in the country. Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, Nov. 17, 1862.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from Various Southern Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 24.

From various Southern papers received here, the following extracts are made:

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We have reason to believe Government has again put the wheels of war in motion in the right direction, which, properly conducted, will thwart all the cherished plans of the enemy, and secure his overthrow at every point. We shall hear of the result at an early day."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 21st gives a report of the yellow fever cases in Wilmington, by which it appears that from Sept. 7 to Nov. 15, there had been 1,505 cases, of which number 443 were fatal.

The *Enquirer* states that ten days ago a very accomplished lady, connected with people in Richmond of great wealth and influence, was imprisoned in Castle Thunder, under a charge of giving information to the Yankees by way of Portsmouth, where she dwells, and from which place she has made several visits to Richmond.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Standard* of Nov. 19, says: JOHN C. COLB, a refugee from Missouri, has invented a machine for making percussion caps, which excels anything of the kind either North or South. Its superiority consists in the manner in which the cap is cut from the copper and formed at a single operation. It is capable of making, by hand, 100 per minute, and by steam, 105,000 per day.

During the past year the gross earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad have been $1,399,107; net profits, $998,370.

A dispatch from Chattanooga says BUELL is to be tried by Court-martial for permitting the invasion of Kentucky by BRAGG. It is singular that BRAGG is summoned to Richmond to answer for not whipping BUELL.

It has been discovered in Georgia that by digging 40 miles from the main shore, water is obtained, 250 gallons of which will make one gallon of salt, while it takes 700 gallons of tidewater to make the same quantity.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of the 21st, says the blockaders ran a schooner ashore near Moore's Inlet and a brig ashore near Fort Fisher. The brig was the *Fanny Lewis*. The Captain and nine of his crew were drowned trying to reach shore. The schooner was burned by a boat's crew of 13 from one of the blockaders, who were afterwards captured by NEWBIRE'S Cavalry, to whom information had been given by the crew of the schooner who escaped.

Private DONNELLY is sentenced to be shot on the 24th inst. for desertion.

A shoemaker in Knoxville the other day charged $30 for a pair of boots. He was immediately conscribed, for extortion.

Under the head of "Reverses in Louisiana," the rebel journals chronicle the capture of salt works at Lafourche by Gen. WEITZEL, and the surrender of the rebel forces, "the odds against them being seven to one."

The city authorities of Savannah, Ga., are making arrangements to move the non-combatants from that city, preparatory to an anticipated attack of the enemy. They have adopted a resolution that Savannah should never be surrendered; that it should be defended street by street, until, if taken, the victor's spoils should be a heap of ruins.

Rebel Retaliation.

JEFF. DAVIS ORDERS TEN NATIONAL OFFICERS TO BE HUNG.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 22d, contains the following:

"We have obtained a copy of the order which has been issued by the President, relative to the reported massacre at Palmyra, an account of which we published a few days ago. We publish it to let the people see the stern and just action which the President has taken in the matter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, RICHMOND, Nov. 17, 1862.

Lieut.-Gen. T. J. Holmes, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department.

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a slip from the Memphis *Daily Appeal* of the 3d inst., containing an account, purporting to be derived from the Palmyra (Missouri) *Courier*, a Federal journal, of the murder of ten Confederate citizens, of Missouri, by order of Gen. MCNEIL of the U. S. army.

You will communicate by flag of truce to the Federal officer commanding that Department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of Gen. MCNEIL to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands. Very respectfully, yours,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

Some 400 hundred of MORGAN'S cavalry left camp, seven miles from Lebanon, to attack the Federals at Wood's Ferry, on the Cumberland Road, but were shelled, with the loss of two men.

MORGAN is reported to have left camp with his whole force the same night to attack the Louisiana and Northern Railroad.

Union refugees from McMinnville say that the Emancipation Proclamation is generally approved by loyal men there. Many refugees here approve it, some of whom are large Slave-holders.

Cotton is changing hands here at 52c.@55c. per pound.

The river has risen four inches on the Shoals.

Local Politics.

TWENTIETH WARD CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Republican Ward Convention of the Twentieth Ward, held at Continental Hall, last evening, the following gentlemen were nominated for School Officers: For Commissioner—John Hooper; for Trustees—Adolph Ran, Geo. N. Seymour; for Inspector—William Ross.

THE REPUBLICAN COUNCIL TO THE CORPORATION—EX-SURROGATE BRADFORD NOMINATED.—The Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Council to the Corporation, met last evening in the rooms near the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, E. DELAFIELD SMITH in the Chair. During the early proceedings of the Convention, there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued, and at that time the following resolutions were offered:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, it is inexpedient, at this time, to make a strict partisan nomination for Counsel to the Corporation.

Resolved, That recognizing the vital importance of electing to the office of Counsel to the Corporation a man, not only of ability and integrity, but also one of thorough independence and of untrameled devotion to the public welfare, we recommend to our fellow-citizens the support, for that position, of RICHARD O'GORMAN, the people's candidate.

After a long and earnest discussion, the resolutions were withdrawn, and a vote was taken, with the following result:

Chas. S. Spencer.....37 | Alex. W. Bradford.....67

The nomination of Mr. BRADFORD was then made unanimous, and the Convention adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY—R. B. CONNOLLY DECLINES THE CANDIDACY FOR THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.—The Constitutional Union Party met on the corner of Eigh